

REVELRY NOW HAS FULL SWAY.

Her Majesty, Queen of the Fiesta, Attends the Races, Accompanied by a Dazzling Escort.

GRAND EVENING FETE.

Wonders of the Pageant of the Pacific Viewed by Torchlight.

JOY NOW REIGNS SUPREME.

The Abode of Angels and Adjacent Cities Unite in a Magnificent Display.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 17.—The Queen went to the races to-day, and all her loyal subjects did just as they pleased. Very many of them pleased to go to the races, much because she and her ladies in waiting and maids of honor and their escort of the Gentlemen's Riding Club and the Spanish riders went there. The Queen's maids of honor drove out over the city this morning on their own account, attended by the Gentlemen's Riding Club, presenting a dashing appearance.

The State and Press associations, which went to Echo Mountain yesterday, did not return until late this afternoon. The majority of the members of San Francisco's Half-million Club, many of whom were entertained the night before at the Jonathan Club, attended the reception this afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce held by the State Press Association, but the great mass, the throng, lived in the streets, as they have done all the week, crowding the sidewalks and hotels, enjoying the bustle and quips and merry-making, content in the anticipation of the great demonstration to-morrow.

As the Queen and her gallant retinue drove and rode through the streets a little after noon on their way to the races, and again on the return, the loyalty of the people was made apparent in constant cheers and greetings. The Queen was accompanied in her royal carriage by her ladies in waiting, and her maids of honor rode in carriages of state, all properly dressed in the royal colors. In advance rode the buglers, announcing with the lam-tam the Queen's coming. Following rode the Gentlemen's Club escorting the carriages of the Queen, while the Spanish riders, with their picturesque costumes and prancing horses, attended the maids of honor.

The effect was as inspiring as any festive Queen might desire. Special preparations had been made at the racetrack for the Queen. A throne had been built overlooking the grand stand—a very proper throne, designed in old Egypt, with a spreading canopy of scarlet stretched above it, through which the sunlight filtered to lend new color to her gracious Majesty's dark beauty or the pure white of her beautiful court.

The staircase leading to the throne was carpeted also in scarlet, and all about it tropical plants lent their artistic effect and perfume. The Queen, surrounded by her maids in pure white, with their white parasols and their graceful wide-brimmed and flower-bedecked hats, wore a new and stately gown—an indescribable gown—robe, perhaps, is the word for a queen. It was of pale lilac satin, under a cloud of Brussels net, spangled and embroidered with pearls. A violet velvet bodice was treated in the same mysterious manner, the yoke being made entirely of blossoming violets, that were as especially becoming as dresses can only be to a queen. Long lilac gloves and a big and beautiful hat, from which the flowers of her native land nodded in their happy pride, completed the costume. But this does not describe, this only indicates it. As the gracious Queen of the Angels' festival her Majesty showed every interest and pleasure in the races, encouraging the horsemen in their best efforts, while the maids of honor clapped their hands and waved their white parasols to every winner.

The return to the city was made a little before sunset, when the deepening shadows discovered the arc lamps burning in the streets. To-night revelry grew bold, for revelry after all has to be educated like everything else, and each hour of the reign of the great Queen brings additional joys. She learns new tricks and drops the old that hampers her. She has learned to blow this strange tin whistle by instinct, but the cap and bells, it seems, and the tin horn and that easy abandon under the mask without which revelry is ill at ease and cannot thrive, that must be acquired. But these southern subjects of the fiesta Queen are quick to learn her merry ways. For revelry rose to her full height to-night, put off her high-heeled boots and let slip her strings in a bunch.

VIEWED BY TORCHLIGHT.

Glories of the Pageant of the Pacific Magnified by Grand and Varied Illuminations.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 17.—Great is the beauty of the night of the grand illumination. With the darkness the lamps were lit. On both sides of Spring and Main streets for a mile, extending from the junction of these two streets and for some blocks beyond down to First street, where Central Park, several blocks to the right, is located, are swinging Chinese lanterns by lines stretched from the telegraph poles, and ten feet from the ground and but a few feet apart. Across the roadway for all this distance, but considerably higher, are strung electric light wires at the intervals of the trolley poles, and upon these, a few feet apart, are swung incandescent lamps in the alternate colors of the violet, the orange and the olive.

These are sparkling over the heads of the throng like a canopy of stars, while the lines of incandescent light formed by the Chinese lanterns stretch away so far as to almost come together in the distance.

These form the groundwork from which the long procession of arclamps stand out

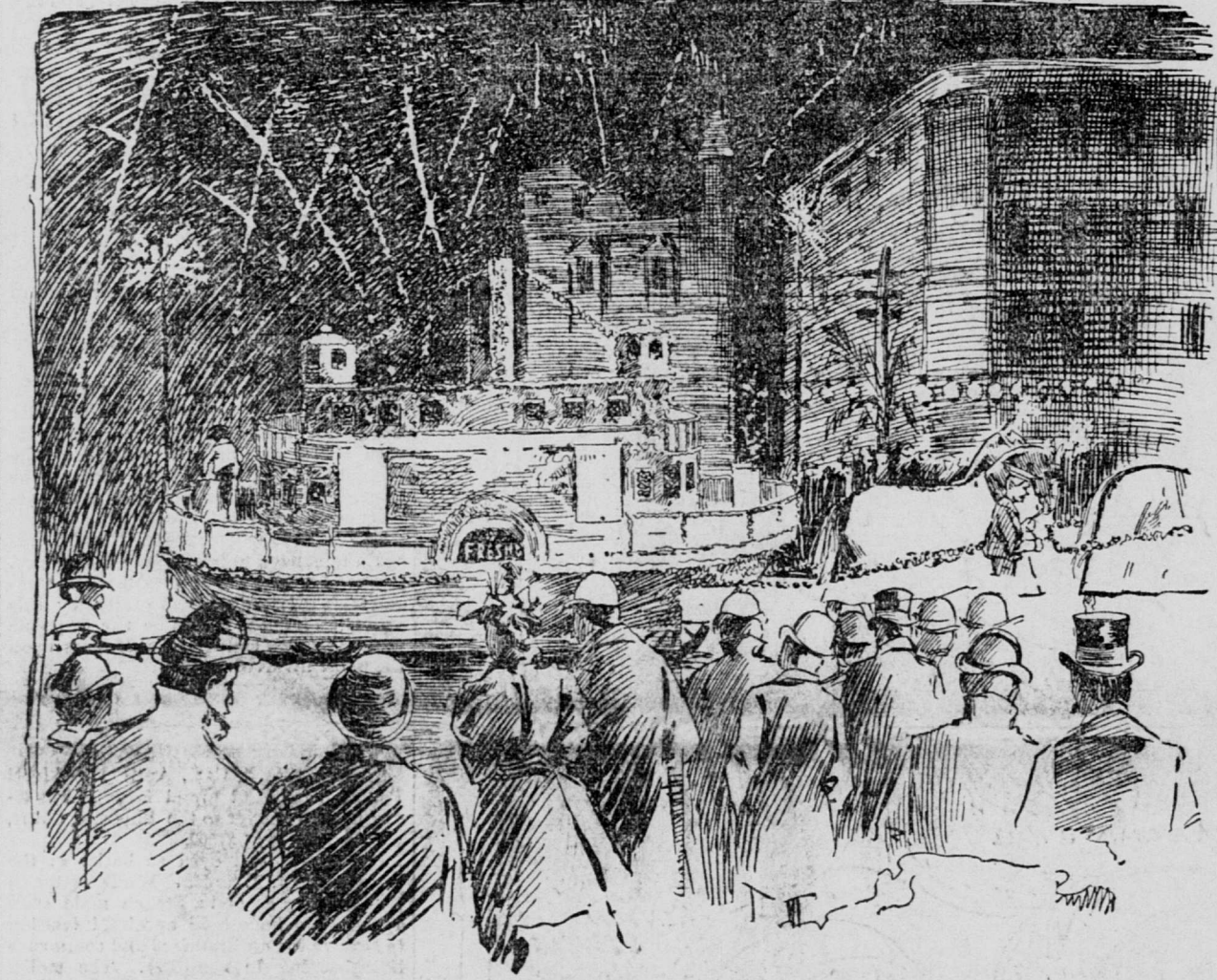
immense vegetables and burning red fire. The representation is exceedingly creditable.

Mount Lowe and its wonderful incline railroad is coming and attracting all the attention that it did yesterday. It is a very clever thing, designed and executed by Superintendent J. S. Mills of the road.

Here come the Caballeros, those sixty Spaniards sitting on those dancing horses as though they belonged there. The fireworks are bursting in an uninterrupted stream in the air all round them; the boom cannon, the red fire and its stifling smoke and the cheering crowds on the tribunes have set the horses crazy, and they are rearing, plunging against and kicking at each other, but the men manage to keep them moving forward withal, and as for the rest, a restless mass, they rather seem to enjoy it.

One of them fell from his handkerchief just as he came opposite the Queen and, stooping from his saddle, picked it up and was rewarded with a volley of handclapping from the maids of honor and a smile and a nod from the Queen, while the populace opposite cheered lustily.

The butchers, a perfect regiment of them, dressed in white, are coming behind the float of the Master Plumbers' Association. They have stopped to give the queen three cheers, while at the same time the rocket has thrown a million stars in the sky just above the throne. Red fire is lighting the entire horizon, for the head of



THE FRESNO FLOAT AS IT APPEARED DURING THE STREET PARADE IN LOS ANGELES LAST NIGHT. This picture is the second attempt at delineating a scene three hundred miles away by photo-telegraph. The picture was sketched by a "Call" artist in Los Angeles and reproduced by an artist in the office of the "Call."

the procession has gotten well round into Spring street, and that has been the signal to let loose the last reservations of the night and fireworks are overtopping the houses in that direction, as well as behind in the park.

The approach of the line is evidently being anticipated by rockets in the merchant district and being answered back by the line itself. Here comes the head of the eighth division, with its music and masks, on foot, on horse and on the wheel. The Turn Verein, dressed as clowns, are performing on the horizontal bars while their wagon moves.

The cyclists are dressed in infinite variety, one having his wheel rigged up as a boat, another as an immense wasp. The Los Angeles Athletic Club has a barge upon which half a dozen men in white, representing so many States, have stopped before the Queen and are performing a clever act for her entertainment. They bow and drive on.

Now comes the long line of advertising floats, all so well constructed and designed as to be scarcely less interesting than the others.

Before the end is reached the people in the park anticipate it, and crowd into the mall to get a glimpse of the Queen as she is escorted to her carriage and driven away. The procession moving out of the park traversed nearly the same route as had been followed by the day parade, and at every foot of the way found a throng of people to crowd upon and cheer it.

The maskers were not out in great numbers, but they, it is said, reserve themselves especially for the grand masquerade of Saturday. The illumination was continued until nearly midnight, and the throng, though materially thinned out, of course, is still represented abroad and its tin horn and its tum-tum, and most of all, its surprising little whistle.

To-morrow is children's day, which is to be inaugurated by a grand parade of the little ones from the public schools. In this connection has arisen the only bit of friction developed so far. There was an offer to introduce a banner or float or something of the little red schoolhouse. There was some objection made to it and the committee decided to bar it out.

In the evening papers to-night a card is published signed by several councils of the A. P. A. calling upon citizens to forbid their children from taking part in the affair of to-morrow. What the effect will be upon what was expected to be one of the most beautiful demonstrations of the fiesta cannot be said, but whatever it may be the feeling engendered is very unfortunate at this time.

GOING TO THE FIESTA.

National Guardsmen, Naval Reserves and Regulars Will Join in the Revels.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., April 17.—A special train will leave at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning with Companies A and B, Na-

tional Guard, and Company A, Naval Reserve, to attend the fiesta. Fifty-five men will represent Company A, forty-five Company B, and seventy the Naval Reserve.

Colonel E. B. Spelman, commanding the Ninth Regiment, N. G. C., will also be a passenger, with his staff, as well as Major T. M. K. Smith, U. S. A., Captain E. de L. Carrington, U. S. A., and Captain W. R. Maize, U. S. A., who will participate as judges of the military competitive drill. Major H. Sweeney, U. S. A., will accompany the other officers.

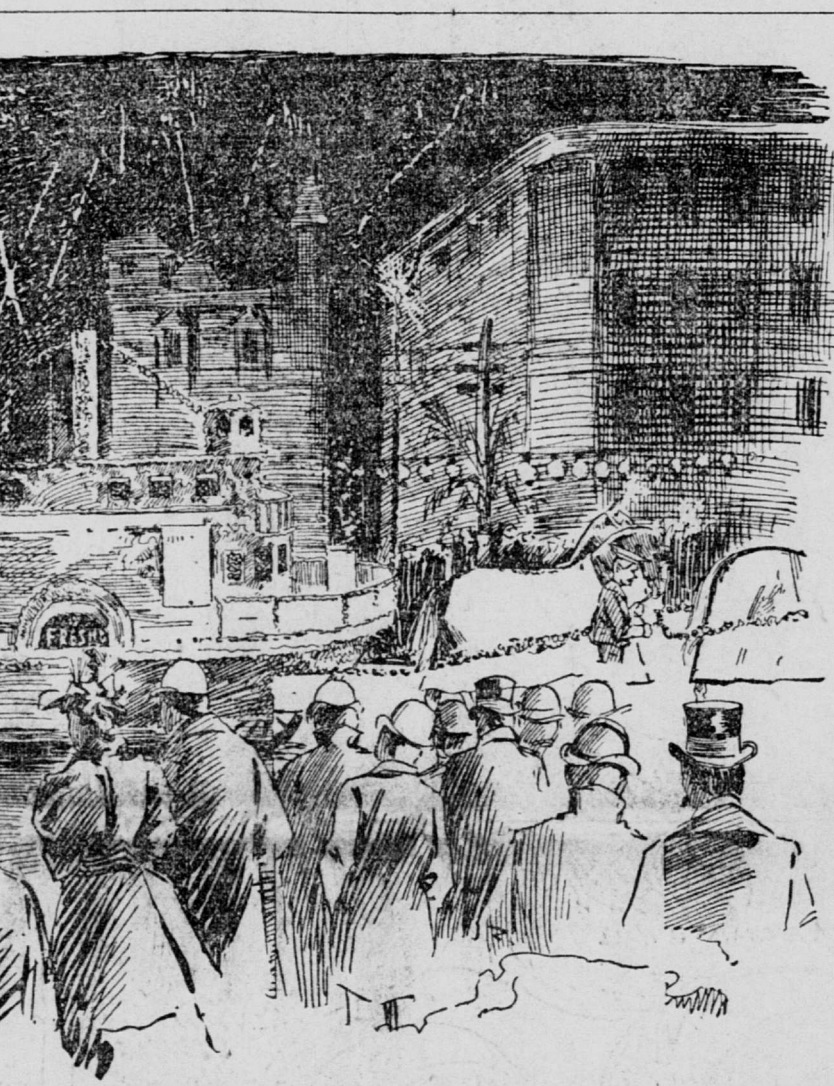
SANTA ROSA'S CARNIVAL.

Floats of Great Beauty That Will Appear in the Pageant.

Roses and Blossoms to Be Liberally Mingled Among the Blue and Gold.

SANTA ROSA, CAL., April 17.—At a meeting of the general committee of the Rose Carnival plans of some of the floats were submitted and adopted.

The creation and design of the cars will idealize the poetic phrase by which California is known the world over, as "the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers." This sentiment will be expressed by four floats—California, sunshine, fruit and flowers. The California float will represent the female figure, "California," seated in her royal barge, surrounded by her attendants,



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typical of the leading cities, of which Santa Rosa will be the guiding spirit at the helm. The prevailing color will be blue and gold, the State's colors, and California poppies will constitute the floral decoration.

The float "Sunshine" will be represented by the goddess of the sun, standing upon a monster orb from which radiate the golden shafts of sunshine that make our glorious days and mature our various fruits. The prevailing color will be white and gold.

The float "Fruit" is represented by her goddess, standing under a canopy of silk and fruit blossoms, surrounded by the products of the vineyards and orchards. The prevailing color will be pink, yellow and light green.

The float "Flowers" will be the richest in design, and the artist will lavish all his art in making it the crowning piece of his conceptions. Queen Flora is seated on a beautiful and daintily designed throne, in cream, pink and gold, enthroned with the choicest of blossoms beneath a gracefully designed bower, surrounded by her royal attendants. The main arch is classic in design. The predominating colors will be blue, with rich gold moldings. The arrangement of the flowers will be simple and strictly on classic lines. The whole, though simple in design, will be rich in the blending of prevailing colors to retain the embodiment of simplicity.

The carnival committees meet again on Monday evening and will consider the work of elaborating the street display. Reports from different parts of the State indicate that the town will be thronged with visitors from a distance. The people here feel that the eyes of California are upon them, and that they must make the carnival a success. This feeling arouses enthusiasm.

A meeting of the committee of entertainment was held this evening and the price of admission to the band concert was considered. A scale of popular prices was agreed upon. A special committee was appointed to arrange a programme for the first day.

The result of the contest for Queen of the Roses to-day was as follows: 1—Miss Spottswood, 748. 2—Miss Donovan, 687. 3—Miss Matthews, 632. 4—Miss Bishop, 263. 5—Miss Solopon, 260. 6—Miss Denman, 255.

NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

More Vessels to Fly Between Portland and the Orient.

PORTLAND, OR., April 17.—Samuels, Samuels & Co. of Yokohama, who recently entered into a contract with the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company for the establishment of a steamship line between Portland and the Orient, to-day cabled Freight Agent Campbell that they had chartered the British steamer Chittagong as the first vessel of the new line. The Chittagong is now at Hongkong and will sail from that port for this city about May 15. She will make stops at Kobe and Yo-

SANTA BARBARA'S GREAT WELCOME

kohama and will reach Portland about the 1st of June.

BROOKS NO INTERFERENCE. Surveyor-General Arnold Refuses to Remove a Republican Employee.

PORTLAND, OR., April 18.—Some time ago Napoleon Davis, secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, wrote to J. C. Arnold, Surveyor-General of this State, asking him to dismiss F. H. Brigham, his chief clerk, who is a Republican. Mr. Arnold in his reply says:

"Any assistance offered from any source whatever within the boundaries of the State, so far as it pertains to the selection of my clerical force, will be firmly declined. My chief clerk will retain his position to the end of my incumbency of the office of Surveyor-General, provided he continues to render honest and efficient service."

JOINS THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

PORTLAND, OR., April 17.—At a meeting of the Board of Underwriters this afternoon the Phoenix came into the union, which makes the local union intact. It was expected that the local union would go to pieces, owing to the demoralization of insurance business in San Francisco.

END OF THE OCEANIC LAND CASE.

PORTLAND, OR., April 17.—Argument in the overlap land grant case of the United States Government against the Southern Pacific Company, involving

Special Events Precede the Feature of Features, the Floral Parade and Battle of Buds.

REIGN OF QUEEN FLORA.

Decorations Everywhere That Bewilder the Charmed Beholder.

JEALOUSIES ARE LAID ASIDE.

All Are United in Making the Flower Carnival the Greatest Ever Held.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., April 17.—To-day the town opened her arms wide to welcome a host of visitors. They swarmed in from all sides, and the hotels are now putting guests in "cottages"—a rather elastic term for rooms as near to the parent supply as possible. From cottage it is a natural subsidence to cot in passage, parlor or pantry.

The main streets present a stirring appearance to the many visitors arriving to attend the battle of flowers to-morrow. Besides the more than ordinarily substantial arches along State street, there has been much individual decoration on the part of the various merchants. Vehicles are at a premium, and even flowers of special varieties have been imported. The Olympia, lying in the harbor, attracts many visitors, who are courteously entertained.

Special events of the day were the rose exhibition, a notable Spanish-American wedding and the first grand promenade concert by Roncovieri's San Francisco band of forty pieces. To-morrow the Half-million Club is expected from Los Angeles to witness the great floral procession, for which already over 100 entries are recorded, comprising in many cases groups of twenty or more gayly costumed characters. There will be substantial prizes for the best cavalcade, the best novelty, the best group of cyclists, the best children's miniature equipage and a score of others. Old Santa Barbarans say the parade will eclipse anything ever seen on this coast or anywhere.

Los Angeles' carnival was of a mixed variety, and the residents of Santa Barbara pride themselves on the fact that they are keeping to the original idea which they conceived four years ago, and are giving a purely natural show, in which every class may join and which is based wholly upon the natural wealth of Santa Barbara in flowers. Henceforth for the pure flower festival Santa Barbara will be ranked first. No advertisements are tolerated, and to-morrow's show will be as nearly Arcadian as possible.

Considerable expectation is manifested over the coming of the Half-Million Club to-morrow. People are asking what the club is. One intelligent man was heard asking whether it was a club composed of people each worth half a million dollars. Other equally absurd constructions are placed upon the title. But people are beginning to understand that it means an association pledged to attract residents to California and so increase business for everybody. Gradually the utterances of the half-millionites are permeating the people and the club is likely to find here a fertile soil for its seeds of progress and California unity. There has existed some antagonism in the past between the northern and southern portions of the State, and even lovely Santa Barbara has pouted rather petulantly over her shoulder at her elder sister, Los Angeles, for stealing some of her thunder in selecting this time and this copyrighted floral festival. So the Half-Million Club could hardly have chosen a better time to spread its gospel of unity.

It is beginning to dawn upon the community that there is no use in wasting force in jealousies when the force could be much better employed in increasing business and making better times for the whole State, so that the Half-million Club, to judge from the way intelligent Santa Barbara people speak, is likely soon to become a great California institution and a nucleus of a greater California one and undivided in the future. It may have to change its limited name to adapt itself to the coming conditions, for Santa Barbara, at least, will want to participate in its work and there are other counties with a handful of soldiers, so these new pioneers of progress are disarming prejudice and discovering, indeed, all along their route. Whether they will arrive to-morrow on time or not is a matter of speculation, but it is certain that they will come. Perhaps the full effect of their work will be seen after they have gone, but in the meantime it is curious to note the interest with which their advent is regarded here.

In the evening the new pavilion was crowded with auditors of the first promenade concert by Roncovieri's band, considered the best organization of its kind west of Chicago. The fact was appreciated by this music-loving people. When the pavilion was jammed to the doors the ap- proaches from State street were thronged with residents of every class listening to Wagner, Offenbach and Verdi with demonstrative delight. To most it was a revelation. For to-morrow's concert the rose exhibits will be removed, leaving a seating capacity of 1500.

Among the prominent visitors expected to-morrow are the members of the California Press Association. They are now at Los Angeles, and their itinerary assigns them to-morrow to Santa Barbara. So the battle of flowers may be chronicled as it deserves to be throughout the State.

FROM WHARF TO TRIBUNE.

Beautiful Decorations Along the Principal Street of the Flower City.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., April 17.—Driving up State street, from the wharf to the tribunes above the pavilion, which will form the course of to-morrow's parade,

Cherries Shipped From Vacaville. VACAVILLE, CAL., April 17.—The thoroughly ripe cherries of the season to be sent East left Vacaville to-day. There was one ten-pound box from W. W. Smith to Porter Brothers Company of Chicago, and one from Robinson Bros. to the Earl Fruit Company of Chicago. Several more boxes will follow to-morrow.

STOCKTON REPUBLICANS NOMINATE. STOCKTON, CAL., April 17.—The Republican City Convention to-night nominated the following ticket to be voted at the city election May 31: For Mayor, W. R. Johnson; City Clerk, C. A. Campbell; Assessor, Colonel Leche; Treasurer, W. M. Denig; Superintendent of Streets, C. S. Eichelberger; Surveyor, George Atherton; Councilmen—L. H.

one's attention is arrested by the massive and original arches spanning the breach from sidewalk to sidewalk. They are of divergent composition and all striking between them run lines of gay streamers of national Spanish and Mexican colors fluttering in the breeze. Every hitching-post and awning standard is concealed beneath arrangements of palm leaves, of which over 10,000 have been employed for this purpose alone. The first arch is formed of a groundwork of green Spanish moss, having a fringe of pampas. White pampas plumes, dyed red and white, fringe and surmount the perihelion and stud the fish-net suspended therefrom. The main standards are marked with palm leaves. On the face appear the letters and figures, "S. B.—1895—F. F.", the letters signifying, "Santa Barbara Floral Festival."

The second arch is composed almost wholly of eucalyptus leaves. The third is the national arch. It is a superb piece of work, representing turrets and national flags, all worked out minutely with dyed pampas plumes; then there is another of wild mustard blossoms, another of dyed pampas opposite the San Marcos, and at the Arlington a specially permanent looking structure of pretty white feathery plumes and palm leaves, made up into towers and three arches, the center one being the largest. All the arches are made in this three-fold manner, the effect being the entrance to a colonnade.

Past the Arlington is the new pavilion and the tribunes. The pavilion is literally hidden with a lovely mantle of palms, only the white apex showing above the green.

The tribunes are the long line of grand stands arranged with tiers of seats on either side of the street. Between these stands the procession makes its way, being pelted with flowers, and the best of each group is selected at the judges' stand, which occupies a prominent position in the center of the tribunes. This is virtually the end of the route, the street being closed thereafter. The tribunes are covered with white material, upon which are spread, in artistic lavishness, colored draperies and greenery. Fluttering streamers of varied hue adorn the upper tiers, giving a peculiar dazzling and airy appearance to this privileged location. The judges' stand is specially gorgeous, and in the straggling line of the whole aggregate of this stretch of street forms a happy consummation to the scattered effects before encountered.

But the private enterprise of merchants all along the line of march is also peculiarly commendable. At Shaw's store a regular show place is afforded. The front of the store is framed in bananas, in bud blossom and fruit, strawberries growing in pots, dates, all grown in the county, wild mustard flowers and callas, beneath a crown of purple pampas plumes. A great fish net, studded with roses, is festooned across the front. One great window is devoted to representing the legend, "Santa Barbara Floral Festival, 1895," in white flowers on a background of wild hyacinth, while the other presents the American flag in la Marque and Henrietta roses.

The San Marcos is beautifully decorated with pampas plumes arranged in sets of three. The Arlington has arches of pampas, strings of fairy lamps and balconies banked with callas and a myriad of streamers which transform the grounds. John F. Deihl has given his place of business a unique appearance by outlining the exterior with corks and bark elm. One of his windows is occupied by a fish net screen in which clusters of lovely purple and white wisteria are caught. A similar net in the other window is tapestried with sweet peas of every color, no less than 2500 being used. Frink's store has in the window a foundation of Santa Barbara tree moss against which appears a gigantic scroll composed altogether of duchess roses. On either side are curtains of the pretty pink blossoms some twelve thousand having been required. The scroll is inscribed "Santa Barbara Floral Festival."

Emerson's has a wealth of banksia roses, Booth and Packard a natural rookery of wild flowers, and so it is along the whole line. Between and beneath this floral art work to-day flowed a constant stream of expectant humanity—cyclists, tourists, farmers, visitors, society ladies, country cousins, Mexicans on broncos, girls in bloomers on wheels, barefooted children, stately dons of the old Spanish regime, flower-girls, bandmen, naval officers, politicians, grandmothers. And all wore bouquets and an excited expression. They were en fete, and business cares have been shed for the nonce. All had time to look at the preparations, at the exhibitions of fruit before the fruiterers and to admire the prospects for to-morrow. Even the gurney horses wore their pampas plumes with an added air of importance.

A CARNIVAL WEDDING.

Rather Romantic Marriage of Miss de la Guerra, the Granddaughter of a Noted Grande.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., April 17.—The floral festival this year was accentuated by a peculiarly interesting wedding which took place to-day. It was emphatically a love marriage, and a specially characteristic in its scene and uniting representatives of two diverse races. The bride was Miss Hermenia de la Guerra, granddaughter of Governor de la Guerra and a sister of Mrs. Thomas Dibblee of San Francisco, and the groom was Lewis C. Lee, a native of Rochester, N. Y., and now an orchardist at Riverside.

The ceremony was performed at the historic old De la Guerra house on De la Guerra street in this city. The house occupies about half a block, and is built of adobe of one story around three sides of a square, the tiled roof sloping down to make a broad verandah. It was the fourteenth wedding celebrated here, the famous union of Anita de la Guerra to Alfred Robinson of Boston, so vividly portrayed in Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast," having occurred in this house in a long, low, cool room beneath the rather grim look of old Governor de la Guerra portrayed on the wall.

The bride was married by Rev. Father Ramon Ferrer. She looked charming in her rich robe, trimmed with real orange blossoms from Mr. Lee's orchard. She is a fine Castilian demi-blonde, and her friends credit her with great popularity and a sunny disposition. Mr. Thomas Dibblee gave her away. The best man was Carlos de la Guerra, the bride's brother, and the bridesmaids, who wore white Swiss, were Miss Elisa Bouton, Miss Panchita Dibblee, Miss Josephine de la Guerra, and Miss Asencia Orens of San Francisco. The maid of honor was Miss Delina de la Guerra. Very few people knew of the happy families, the only guests being Mrs. Robert Pittcain, Mrs. Pittcain, Mrs. Charles Taylor and Miss Street, all of Pittsburg, who are relatives of the bride and happened to be visiting Santa Barbara.

The decorations were peculiarly tasteful, the designer being Miss Whelan. After the wedding festivities and toasts the couple left for Los Angeles. By general consent the De la Guerra family stands at the head of the Spanish families of Santa

Barbara. The founder was Don Jose de la Guerra y Noriega, who was born in Novales in the Province of Santander in Spain in 1778. He was of ancient and honorable family dating back to the times of the Moorish wars, as shown by the coat-of-arms cherished by the family. He intermarried with the great Cabrillo family.

FLOWERS IN PROFUSION.

Wonderful Varieties That Cause Great Attraction in the Pavilion Exhibit.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., April 17.—At 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning there was not a flower in the new pavilion. A mischievous shower which descended and a fitful breeze which played about the town on Sunday and Monday delayed the decorators in their work, and the building was not turned over to exhibitors until Wednesday. A few hours of brisk work directed by skill and taste wrought wonders, and it was upon a miniature fairland that the doors opened a few hours later.

Arranged upon a circular stand in the center of the pavilion was the exhibit of the Southern California Acclimatizing Association, a regularly incorporated body, having its headquarters in Montecito. This organization has gone to work so quietly and modestly that few even among its own neighbors realize the magnitude and importance of the work undertaken by it or the amount it has achieved in less than two years of existence.

From every quarter of the earth plants and trees and flowering shrubs are being brought, with a view to ascertaining what will thrive in the mild climate of this re-

able and among her roses were a number of superb form and size. Mrs. Buell, Mrs. Charles Edwards, Mrs. Neal and others had notable exhibits.

The one flower which attracted the most attention in the pavilion was the new seedling rose, bred by John Spence, a local florist, which is destined to rank as the great floral sensation of the day. In form and size it is like a Cherokee rose, but it is of a deep pink color and the long golden stamens are whirled about the open center like the wild rose stamens.

UKIAH'S SENSATIONAL SUIT.
Further Legal Strife Likely in the Celebrated White Divorce Case.

UKIAH, CAL., April 17.—Deputy Receiver Downs of San Francisco is now in Round Valley endeavoring to secure possession of sufficient of George White's real property to satisfy a judgment recently awarded his divorced wife, Frankie White. The court awarded Mrs. White \$100,000 alimony, which was to be paid her in a lump sum from the cattle king's real property.

Receiver Downs has been endeavoring for the past week to levy on property which was held under a lease by J. S. Rohrbough. The lease expired Tuesday, but when Downs went to take possession another lease was produced, thus effectually shutting the receiver out for the time being. This will result in further legal strife in this celebrated case.

END OF A SOLOMONVILLE CASE.
Damages Secured in a Suit Against a Railroad Company.

SOLOMONVILLE, ARIZ., April 17.—P. Sullivan obtained a judgment in the District Court to-day against the Gila Valley,

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Seizure of Opium by Revenue Officers at Anaheim.

A SACRAMENTO MYSTERY.

Slight Earthquake Shocks Felt at Vacaville and Virginia.

FRESNO FARMERS SWINDLED.

New Complications in the White Divorce Case at Ukiah—A San Benito Pioneer Dies.

SANTA ANA, CAL., April 17.—Deputy Revenue Collector Noah of Los Angeles and Constable Bittner of Anaheim arrested Sam Kee, a Chinese merchant, in Anaheim to-day for concealing and disposing of unstamped opium and Chinese whisky. Immediately after the arrest over \$300 worth of opium was discovered. This is a very important capture, as it is believed more is stored away in Anaheim

never seen the mythical John Knausch, who was one of the parties to the transfer of the ranch to Sanders and the virtual purchaser of it. Knausch was claimed by Sanders as a friend of over thirty years' acquaintance. In stating why Knausch and Mrs. Sanders had never met the professor said that Knausch had been prejudiced against his wife by the tale told him by a woman from Oregon, and had declared that he never wished to see her face. The witness was closely cross-examined by Attorney Hinds, but did not break down, though he was frequently compelled to plead ignorance of facts, names and dates.

PLEADING FOR A MURDERER.

Governor Budd Asked to Alter the Sentence of Detective Harris' Slayer.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., April 17.—There has been a strong appeal for mercy in the case of Anthony Azoff, the reputed murderer of Detective Len Harris, presented to Governor Budd. The appeal is based on the grounds of newly discovered evidence, and that he was tried in a community laboring under tremendous excitement.

There has also been a petition presented in his favor, which is signed by two of the leading men of the county in which the shooting took place. The fireman and two members of the jury which tried him have signed a paper to the effect that had Azoff made his statement before the verdict they would never have voted for the extreme penalty.

Among the papers laid before the Governor is one that states that there is a strong feeling in the community that George Sprange, anxious to obtain renown as a detective, inveigled Azoff into the crime.

The strongest document is one which states that Frank E. Watson of Santa Cruz will make an affidavit to the effect that Sprange at one time wanted him to assist in robbing a place in Oakland. The inducements held out to him were very great and at first he agreed to assist, but eventually backed out.

Injured Near Bakersfield.
BAKERSFIELD, CAL., April 17.—Alfred Harrell, a school superintendent, was thrown out of his buggy while driving over the mountains north of here, and had his right arm broken.

EVENTS AT SANTA CRUZ.

Baron Von Kaulzer Appeals His Case to the Supreme Court.

Two Domestics in Jail for Grand Larceny—A Millionaire's Bequest to the City.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL., April 17.—Baron von Kaulzer was up before the Superior Court for sentence, this morning. He sued out a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that the information filed by the District Attorney does not charge the petitioner with any public offense.

The writ was denied, and Kaulzer was again remanded to jail to await sentence. Notice of appeal was at once served. Considerable interest has been excited by this appeal, as it is the first time the Supreme Court has been called upon to pass upon the point involved.

HELD FOR GRAND LARCENY.
Two Domestics Charged With Looting the House of Their Employer.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL., April 17.—Albert Pontat, accused of grand larceny, was to-day held to answer to the Superior Court, with bail fixed at \$1500.

Pontat was employed as butler at the residence of J. P. Smith. While acting in that capacity he and a French maid stole a number of household articles, intending to remove to San Francisco and commence housekeeping in company. The stolen goods were shipped to San Francisco, Pontat following them. He was arrested at a Sutter-street lodging-house and returned to this city. His partner in crime, Mrs. Smith's maid, is also under arrest.

Bequest of a Dead Millionaire.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL., April 17.—The late J. V. de Laveaga, a millionaire, bequeathed to the city and county of Santa Cruz Laveaga Heights, with the exception of fifty acres, on which an asylum for the deaf and dumb, blind and paralytic is to be erected. The tract consists of 204 acres. A copy of the will has been received by City Attorney Cassin, who will attend to the city's interests in probate proceedings.

On a Tour of Inspection.
SANTA CRUZ, CAL., April 17.—Attorney Stillman, who represents the Seales interest in the Southern Pacific Company, arrived to-day in company with railroad officials on a tour of inspection.

WAS IN MOUNTAIN VIEW.

McGuire, the Train-Robbing Cyclist, Stands Off an Officer.

Allowed to Escape Because He Kept His Hand on His Revolver.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 17.—Constable Martin of Mountain View telephoned to the Sheriff's office to-day that McGuire, the Red station train-robber, had been seen in Mountain View, and had left, going north. Martin says the man was heavily armed and was well tanned by the sun, and his clothes were torn and dirty.

The Sheriff telephoned to the officers at Redwood City to look out for the man. Martin says he talked with the man, and that every time he tried to get in a position to arrest him the man would put his hand on his revolver. He rode off in the direction of San Francisco. Nothing has been heard from Redwood City officers.

SACRAMENTO A CANDIDATE.

Endeavoring to Secure the Native Sons' Admission Day Celebration.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., April 17.—There is a movement on foot among the Native Sons of this locality to endeavor to offer sufficient attractions to induce the members of the fraternity throughout the State to hold the next celebration of Admission day in this city.

Already has a partial canvass for subscriptions been made among the business men of Sacramento with gratifying results. Over \$3000 has been promised and as much more is in sight. The delegates to the Grand Banquet from this place will be empowered to promise extraordinary inducements.

Sutter's Fort will again be inhabited by picturesque clad miners and cowboys squandering their easily gained golden sands, and a pleasure trip to Polson State Prison through the fruitful Sacramento Valley is also contemplated.

BAKERSFIELD'S FUND.

Citizens Subscribe to the Stock of the Valley Road.

WORKING FOR THE LINE.

Great Enthusiasm at a Mass-Meeting of Her Business Men.

FORTY SHARES SNAPPED UP.

Representatives of the Competing Road Meet With a Flattering Reception.

BAKERSFIELD, CAL., April 17.—Pursuant to announcement, the Examiner train arrived here early this morning from Visalia. About 9 o'clock, the reception committee, which had been previously appointed, went over to the depot and bade the visitors welcome. The party had been reduced in force, and now consists of A. H. Barendt, in charge, assisted by J. M. Pinkert, and accompanied by Alfred J. Marcus, representing the directors of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Railroad.

After a brief chat over the purpose of the visit, the party took carriages and drove over to the heights, thence down the grade to the river, along the canals to the Jewett-avenue bridge, then into town by Twenty-fourth street, past the County Hospital and to the hotel. The visitors, none of whom had ever been here before, expressed themselves as delighted with what they saw, and were of one mind that all this part of the valley needed to make it perfect was another railroad.

After consultation with the executive committee appointed at the mass-meeting last Saturday it was decided to hold another meeting this evening. At the hour appointed the hall was crowded, there being a sprinkling of ladies present. Judge Brundage called the meeting to order and Senator S. C. Smith was chosen chairman.

Chairman Smith stated the object of the meeting and then introduced A. J. Marcus, representing the directors of the valley road. The gentleman made a short explanatory statement of the method of making stock subscriptions. He said he believed the road was coming to Bakersfield, but it lay with the people to say what they would do to encourage it.

A. H. Barendt was the next speaker. He said he had no doubt that many of the people were lying back in their chairs and thinking the railroad must come here anyhow. But he wanted to tell them that they were apt to find themselves mistaken. He had had a conversation with Claus Spreckels just before coming here, and that gentleman said that, while the road had been broadly planned to run from Stockton to Bakersfield, it did not follow that they were to come to this town. They were under no obligation to do so. Towns that did not respond with rights of way, depot sites and subscriptions to stock would be left to one side.

The speaker praised Visalia for what it had done, and said that Bakersfield ought certainly to do as much. The people of Bakersfield had done well in raising \$12,000, but more would be needed. He concluded by saying:

"If Bakersfield wants the road she's got to work for it."

Chairman Smith reported that the executive committee had waited upon Lloyd Tevis this afternoon and that gentleman had said that wherever possible he would donate right of way and depot grounds to the road. This was received with hearty applause.

Subscriptions to stock were then called for and the following names were put down: A. J. McLeod and Paul Gates, five shares each; H. Hirschfeld, E. M. Roberts, Weill & Alexander, J. Niederaur, Mrs. F. A. Tracy, F. A. Tracy and J. A. Smith, two shares each; W. Lowell, J. Brandage, A. F. Stoner, R. S. Ashton, A. P. Eyraud, L. Monteverde, L. M. Dinkel, W. E. Deacon, H. A. Blodgett, E. Dinkelspiel, W. H. Scribner, Mrs. E. M. Roberts and L. S. Rogers, one share each. On behalf of Mr. Hearst, three shares were subscribed, making forty all told, or \$4000.

DIES AT SAN JUAN.

Don Luis Raggio, a San Benito County Pioneer, Passes Away.

HOLLISTER, CAL., April 17.—Ex-Superior Luis Raggio died at his home near San Juan last evening, at the age of 76 years.

Raggio was a native of Italy, and came to Memphis, Tenn., in 1841. He served as pilot on the Mississippi River for three years, and then went to San Francisco, via Mexico, arriving July 27, 1847. He started the first sawmill at Monterey, and then removed to Visalia and established a freighting line from that place to Stockton. While at Visalia he built the first brick house there. In 1865 he came to San Benito County, where he has since been engaged in ranching. He served as Deputy Sheriff in the early days of Monterey County, and in his time landed many of the desperate members of Vasquez's band. His son was the captor of Chavez, the bloodthirsty lieutenant of Vasquez. Don Luis served as Supervisor one term. He was a veteran of the Mexican War.

A Meteor Seen at Tracy.

TRACY, CAL., April 17.—A large meteor was seen southeast of here this evening at 6:55 o'clock, at an altitude of about 40 degrees. It was moving westward, and when near the horizon to the southwest exploded into three bright fragments.

Appointed Port Warden at San Diego.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., April 17.—Frank H. Dickson has been appointed Port Warden for the port of San Diego, vice J. H. Farmer.

POISONED HER CHILD.

Horrible Confession Made by a Woman of Dover, Ohio.

DOVER, OHIO, April 17.—On April 8 Mary Flachmeyer, whose husband is a farm laborer and deserted her more than a year ago, gave birth to a child. Last Sunday the baby died. The neighbors suspected all was not right and notified the Coroner. He investigated to-day, and she confessed to him that she poisoned the baby by placing paris-green on its tongue. She will be arrested as soon as she is strong enough to go to jail.

WILL NOT ACT HASTILY.

It Is Thought Great Britain Will Submit to Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—So far as the State Department knows, Great Britain has not rejected Nicaragua's proposition made in answer to the British ultimatum to submit the claim for indemnity to arbitration. The British embassy and the Nicaraguan legation were also at a late hour this afternoon without information on this point, although they have taken steps to ascertain the truth. It is still believed here that Great Britain will not act hastily in the matter, and at the State Department there is an impression that no serious trouble will ensue.

CAPITAL AND LABOR BANQUET.

The Stokes Family Open a New Era for the Workingman.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 17.—James Stokes, brother of W. E. D. Stokes and Anson Phelps Stokes, entertained at dinner last night nearly 200 artisans that had been employed in the construction of the house on the northwest corner of Park avenue and Thirty-eighth street. Bishop Potter, who sat at the host's right, and Fulton Cutting, who sat at the left, declared the dinner was without precedent and marked the dawn of a new era when the workman and the employer would properly understand one another.

The affair occurred in the Industrial building, Lexington avenue and Forty-third street. Gathered around the board were the mixer of mortar and the carrier of the same, the bricklayer, the plumber, the plasterer, the mason, the electrician, the painter of woodwork and the decorator, who met on terms of equality with the contractor, the society man and the church dignitary.

The whole tone of the dinner can be gathered from the fact that the wealthy host addressed his guests as fellow-workmen. There was no caste recognized, and the bricklayer and the man of means broke bread at the same table.

Mr. Stokes is a student of sociology, and came to the conclusion that the solution of the question of capital and labor lay in both extending the hearty hand of fellowship to one another. The other reason for the gathering was because of a promise that the host had made himself, years ago, that when he built a house those who erected it should dine with him.

HIS WORK WAS CLEVER.

Capture of a Mail Thief Who Worked a Novel System.

For Months He Has Been Filching Large Sums From Various Postoffices.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 17.—William Hanson, a truckman at the Dearborn-street railway station, who has been playing one of the most clever games the postal inspectors were ever called upon to unravel, was detected and arrested at Elgin to-day.

Hanson's night duties consisted of handling the mail-pouches. He would take a handful of letters from a pouch, and especially those addressed to postmasters, and extract the money-order addresses.

He would then search the pouch for all letters addressed to parties whose names were found. Taking these, he would wash off in chemicals the amount named in the advices and the orders, fill in a higher figure, make the money order payable to some one else and have identification waived. The advices he would remail to the postoffices.

In order to supply the proper margins on the money orders Hanson would go to the Chicago postoffices and buy an order for as many cents as there were dollars in the first order. He would then tear off the cent margin and paste in the dollar mark in the raised order. Hanson would not say how many orders he had altered, but the number is large. The work of his chemical solution in washing off the ink was beyond detection. The inspectors declared his work the best they have ever seen.

WEDDED TO A TITLE.

Marriage of Miss Burke of San Francisco to Sir Bach Cunard.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 17.—Miss Maud Alice Burke of San Francisco and New York was to-day married to Sir Bach Cunard, Bart., of England. The marriage took place at the town house of F. H. Carpenter, guardian of the bride. The wedding was very quiet on account of the illness of Mr. Carpenter, only relatives of both parties being present.

The bride is one of the best known young women in New York, and at one time was engaged to Prince Andre Poniatowski. Her father was G. W. Burke of San Francisco.

Worn Out Women

Should read this letter. It shows the wonderful building-up powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier:

"I wish I could stand in some public place and cry to all ailing humanity: 'Hear this, ye people, what wonderful things Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me and my family.' I cannot express what I suffered. Only one of my sex knows what a woman can suffer in my condition. I was prostrate with Nervousness

And weakness. The least noise would drive me frantic. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am overjoyed to say that I am now well, hearty, rosy and plump. I want all the suffering and broken-down wives and mothers to know of the magic cure, Hood's Sarsaparilla."—Mrs. C. C. KIRKPATRICK, Pine Grove, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only True Blood Purifier

It feeds the nerves on pure blood, and thus cures neuralgia, nervousness, etc.

Hood's Pills The after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

Ely's Cream Balm Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Restores the sense of Taste and Smell. Heals the Sores. Apply Balm into each nostril ELY BROS. & Co. New York, N.Y.

Dr. Gibbon's Dispensary, 623 KEARNY ST. Established in 1854 for the treatment of Private Diseases, Loss of Manhood, Etc., of skin diseases, of body and mind and all diseases. The doctor cures when others fail. Try him. Cures guaranteed. California Dr. J. F. GIBBON, Box 1937, San Francisco.



OFFICERS OF THE SANTA BARBARA FLOWER FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION.

gion. So this really means the founding of botanical gardens which shall be the depot of the Pacific and the scene of experiment in the cultivation of rare growths from the Orient and from Central and South America.

So great has been the success already achieved in this direction that inquiries and requests for plants are constantly coming from the great botanical gardens of the world. Dr. F. Francischi, the superintendent, comes from Italy's great botanical gardens.

The exhibit made by this association included interesting plants from Siberia, India, Mexico, Chile, Brazil, China, Japan and Central and South Africa. And it proved an altogether new theory, viz.: That trees and shrubs from the harsh Arctic regions as well as those accustomed to the burning rays of a tropical sun, thrive lustily in this friendly climate. The most interesting exhibit at this stand was a tiny pot containing a delicate fern-like plant.

This dainty seedling is the result of the first attempt ever made to cultivate the palofiero or ironwood tree found by the Spanish on Santa Cruz Island, a magnificent tree which grows to the height of fifty feet and has been decided by botanists to be an entirely unique genus, having no relative on the globe, its scientific name being the *lyon othamnus aspenifolius*. A number of rare growths from Guadalupe Island also attracted attention.

Next in interest came the collection of fresh wildflowers from the hills and canyons and seashore made by the Agassiz Association, comprising more than eighty species of flowers at their best, a notable exhibit when it is understood that these wild blossoms are for the most part short of season and every month brings new varieties.

Dr. Yates' collection of rare cacti and ferns and other exotics was constantly thronged. Mrs. Wade of Montecito, whose grounds are rich in choice plants, filled a long table with some of her choicest flowers. Her exhibit of ranunculi and of Roman anemones were especially notice

Globe and Northern Railway for \$1200.

This is the result of the suits growing out of Sullivan's building a house on the track of the railroad last winter. The company brought suit to condemn the land for right of way and the jury gave Sullivan judgment. Sullivan was arrested for building the house on the track, but the Grand Jury discharged him, and he sued the company for \$25,000.

FRESNO FARMERS SWINDLED.

Novel Method Adopted by a Pair of Clever Bunko Men.

FRESNO, CAL., April 17.—Two men giving the names of G. F. Duvall and Frank Calvin have been "bunking" the farmers near this city. They called themselves "lightning calculators" and went about among the farmers making up classes to learn a new system of mathematics. After giving a few lessons they would get as many advance payments as possible, saying that they had to send off for books. They operated in several counties and made up many classes.

Now they have fled the country, one going to Stockton and the other to Hanford. They took with them between \$600 and \$700, and left several heavy bills for board, lodging, etc.

VACAVILLE SHAKEN.

A Sharp Earthquake Shock That Caused Considerable Alarm.

VACAVILLE, CAL., April 17.—Quite a sharp earthquake shock was felt here this morning about 12:30 o'clock. Some people were quite uneasy, it being only two days from the third anniversary of the great shock of April 19, 1892, when so much damage was done.

VIRGINIA, Nev., April 17.—A short sharp seismic shock was felt here at 6 o'clock this evening. It made buildings tremble, and caused the greatest alarm for a few minutes. There are occasional shocks, barely distinguishable, and it is feared that these are the forerunners of another disastrous internal disturbance.

Bluegrass is said to be "greening up" over in Kansas.

and in this city. The officers are keeping a close watch, and more arrests are expected.

GUESTS OF SAN JOSE.

Five Hundred Sunday-School Delegates Convene.

HONOR THE VETERANS.

Arrangements Under Way for a Fitting Celebration of Memorial Day.

FRANK WHITNEY EXPLAINS.

The Operatic Star and Alleged Thief Gives the Reasons for His Arrest.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 17.—At the opening of the session of the California State Sunday-school Association this morning, about 500 delegates were present.

It was opened with a prayer by D. H. Chaplin, Dr. E. Ulrich conducted devotional exercises and read the parable of the sowers. Short prayers were offered by Rev. Dr. Cantine and Mr. Edwards, after which Mr. Chaplin sang "As We Sow So Shall We Reap."

After prayer by Rev. O. Wilke, Rev. Dr. Cantine moved that the convention proceed with the nomination of committees. President Morton asked for time to consider the appointments, and the convention proceeded to hear the reports of officers.

President Morton made a verbal report, saying that he had visited many places in the interest of the work, and that much interest was being manifested all over the State.

State Secretary Guy W. Campbell in his report stated that much good had been accomplished through the efforts of Field Secretary Rev. Loyal L. Wirt, who had been employed for the last six months at a salary of \$25 per month. In carrying out the recommendations of the last convention Rev. John Kimball of San Francisco, J. F. Forrester of Alameda and G. W. Campbell of San Jose have been elected trustees of the Yosemite Valley Chapel Association and have in every way possible endeavored to advance the interests of the Sunday-school work throughout Northern California. The executive committee has met five times during the year. On account of the removal of Rev. H. M. Dubois, vice-president of the association, the executive committee had declared the office vacant and Rev. John Hannon of San Jose has been elected to fill the office. State Treasurer M. Perkins of San Francisco rendered his report, showing that during the past year \$499 10 had been paid into the treasury. The disbursements amounted to \$399 79, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$159 31.

After the reports had been read Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper of San Francisco conducted a Bible reading, taking for her subject "The Parable of the Sower." In replying as to her belief in the doctrine of eternal punishment, Mrs. Cooper said: "A mother may forget her sucking babe, but the heavenly Father never forgets his children. I have seen little ones on the Barbary Coast who looked as though they did not know what it was to smile. Do you not think that the heavenly Father loves them as much as he loves you? I can think of him as catching them right up in his arms and saying to the children of tender care, 'You have had nursing all your lives. These need my tenderness and love.' 'There is largeness in God's mercy like the largeness of the sea.'"

Mrs. Cooper paid a great compliment to her classmate in San Francisco, telling of his cosmopolitan character and how the pupils were intent in learning of the greater truths and doing such good as could be accomplished.

The convention adjourned at 12 o'clock to a banquet in the parlors of the M. E. church. The ladies of the church had charge of the affair and will give another at the same hour to-morrow.

The parade this afternoon was an imposing one, stretching out a mile in length. It was composed entirely of members of the local Sunday-schools, and at least 2000 persons were in line, three-fourths of whom were ladies. The procession was headed by a platoon of police, behind which marched the Boys' Brigade, 100 strong. A band followed and then came the Sunday-school children under their respective superintendents. W. G. Alexander was marshal, and W. K. Jenkins and Henry French acted as aids. The procession passed through the principal streets to the auditorium, where welcoming exercises were held.

TO OBSERVE MEMORIAL DAY.

Committees on Arrangements Appointed by Mayor Austin.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 17.—Mayor Austin has appointed the following committees to arrange for a fitting celebration of Memorial day, May 30:

Executive Committee—A. Greeninger (chairman), P. P. Austin, L. F. Chipman, F. P. Russell, Fred Moore, J. H. Garnett, F. P. Smith (commander of the Sons of Veterans) and Captain H. L. Partridge.

Finance Committee—A. S. Mangum, S. P. Ayer, G. B. McKee, J. S. Gage, C. Butler, J. S. Evans, Professor Childs, E. H. Wemple, Mat Hite and S. C. Glose.

Programme Committee—Professor F. Louis King, D. J. Soper, W. Martin, Dr. Simonton, H. G. Squiers, Louis Bruch, Miss London, Ida M. Carpenter, Mrs. Ensign, Mrs. Matlock, C. Bell, Professor Rafns, D. T. Bateman, Professor L. B. Wilson, Mrs. F. C. Sawyer, Professor D. C. Dally, James Edvard, H. F. Dwyer, and Mrs. R. B. Dunlap and Mrs. C. D. Wright of the Floral Society.

Cemetery Committee—A. G. Bennett, J. J. Pearce, J. W. Nottingham, C. M. Curtis, A. B. Tolmer, M. Greenfield, J. A. Wheeler, C. E. Halstone, D. McGinley and Dr. Williams.

The floral committee will include the teachers and pupils of the schools.

FRANK WHITNEY'S ARREST.

The Opera Singer Says He Is Only Wanted as a Witness.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 17.—C. B. Fulton, alias Frank Whitney, the opera singer, was taken to San Francisco by Detective Bohen this afternoon.

Fulton was arrested here yesterday on a charge of grand larceny preferred by Mrs. A. S. Berger of San Francisco. A watch and fob belonging to Mrs. Berger was recovered from a pawnshop here to-day, where it had been pawned by Fulton. He is accused of having stolen some clothing, besides the watch.

Fulton says the warrant was secured to get him back to San Francisco, where he is wanted as a witness in a suit brought by Laura Hull against E. C. Edley, the millionaire raisin-grower of Fresno. He claims Mrs. Hull agreed to pay him \$250 if he would stay away from San Francisco till after September.

Alleged Bicycle Thief Acquitted.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 17.—The exami-

nation of John E. Hart, alias James Hanley, who was charged with stealing a bicycle belonging to Dr. Wasson, took place before Justice Gass to-day. The evidence was not sufficient to secure a conviction and he was discharged. Hart said the wheel had been given him, and after he was discharged gave Dr. Wasson his name, and said he would send him the money to pay for the repairing of the wheel, which was badly broken.

CAUSED BY A DAUGHTER'S ACT.

A White Girl's Marriage to a Chinaman Drives Her Father to Insanity.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 17.—A. L. Sharpe, a well-known local capitalist, while en route to St. Louis, was seized with a violent fit this evening and had to be removed from the train. His condition is serious.

It was Mr. Sharpe's daughter, who ten days ago eloped with her Chinese Sunday-school pupil, a laundryman. Worry over his daughter's act doubled, caused the afflicted man's condition. It is feared he may not recover from his reason. His daughter and her Chinese husband are somewhere in the East.

HE FIRST USED A "BIKE."

Death of a Man Who Introduced Bicycles in This Country.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 17.—Robert C. Center, one of the best known men in the social life in this city, died last night in Roosevelt Hospital from the effects of an accident received late in the afternoon while riding his bicycle on the Western boulevard, where was knocked down and run over by a coal wagon.

Mr. Center was the first to introduce bicycles into this country, bringing the first wheels from France. His mother is at Santa Barbara, Cal.

DECIDES AGAINST CHICAGO.

Telegraph Companies Must Be Allowed to Use the Streets.

Municipalities Have No Right to Hinder the Construction of the Lines.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 17.—William Booth, Master of the Federal court, to whom was referred a case brought by the telegraph company, has decided in favor of the latter. The results of the decision, if sustained by the higher courts, are far-reaching. The Master, in giving his conclusions, argues substantially as follows:

"The law may be said to be well established that since Congress has acted upon the subject of telegraph companies by an act of July 24, 1866, any interstate telegraph company which has duly complied with the requirements of said act has the absolute right to construct, maintain and operate lines of telegraph over and along any of the military or post roads of the United States, and that no State or subdivision of a State has any right to obstruct or hinder it in so constructing, maintaining and operating its lines.

"While the city might perhaps, under its police power and for the purpose of protecting its streets, require the complainant to give a bond, as required in the amended ordinance of December 9, 1885, yet the giving of such bond could not be made a condition precedent to the right to do business. Corporate authorities may subject such a company to reasonable police regulations, etc., require lines to be placed underground when the public good requires it, or regulate the height of poles, etc., but they cannot under the guise or pretense of police regulation impose unreasonable conditions or exact a prohibitive tax. An interstate telegraph company has the right to have such matters investigated in the courts as to their reasonableness or otherwise."

AT THE CLIFF'S BOTTOM.

Finding of the Body of Missing Arthur Seeley.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS., April 17.—The body of Arthur M. Seeley, 25 years of age, son of President Seeley of Smith College, was found by a searching party on Mount Tom at 11 o'clock. The body was at the bottom of a cliff 100 feet high. It was evident that Seeley had fallen from a considerable height and struck directly on the crown of his head. He had evidently been walking along the precipice where the path is near the edge and made a misstep.

Sugar Refining Resumed.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 17.—The Spreckels Sugar Refinery, which has been closed about two weeks by order of the sugar trust, by which it is controlled, has started up again. The plant has started on nearly full time, with a reduced force. The other refinery in Williamsburg, N. Y., which closed at the same time, has also resumed work. The demand for refined sugars, which was very dull when the two refineries were closed, has become brighter, and, though the market is still overstocked, it is thought probable a healthy condition will soon be restored. The McCahan refinery is not controlled by the trust, and is running on nearly full time.

For Democratic Free Silver.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 17.—The uncertainty of the Democratic party of Illinois on the silver question was further emphasized to-day by the action of ex-Judge Samuel P. McConnell in coming out in an extended interview as an out-and-out advocate of the free coinage of silver. McConnell holds a prominent position in the councils of his party. He was mentioned as a candidate for Mayor, is president of the Iroquois Club and is said to have his eye on the gubernatorial nomination.

Income Gambling-Tax Sustained.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 17.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has sustained Deputy Collector Desha Breckinridge's rule regarding the payment of income tax on winnings from races, poker, roulette, etc. The Commissioner says: "Gains from the poolbox, etc., should be included as incomes for the year in which received, and no deductions can be allowed for money lost at gambling."

Utah's Constitution.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, April 17.—The question of mortgage taxation came up in the constitutional convention to-day and was fought to a finish. As a result, that part of the committee report exempting mortgages from taxation was stricken out by a vote of 57 to 44. The equal suffrage question will be brought up again to-morrow on a motion to consider the former action of the convention on that section.

Murdered His Sweetheart.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 17.—Alex Turk, 23 years of age, called at the residence of his sweetheart, Miss Julia Fallon, this morning, fired three shots into her body and then turned the weapon upon himself. The murder and suicide were both committed without witnesses. Death came to each instantly. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause of the tragedy.

RIGHTS OF STEAMERS.

Secretary Gresham Sets Up a Doctrine for Masters.

THE FOREIGN ASYLUM.

It Has No Application to Merchant Vessels While in Port.

NO GENERAL RULE, HOWEVER.

Demands for the Surrender of Prisoners From Proper Authorities Must Be Regarded.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—Secretary Gresham has laid down some doctrine touching the rights of merchant steamers in foreign ports to afford asylum to refugees that may be of great importance to the commanders of vessels. This was called out by a letter addressed to the State Department in December, 1893, by C. P. Huntington, president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, asking for an exact definition of the powers of the captains of merchant steamers in this respect.

The Secretary responded that the so-called doctrine of the right of asylum having no application to merchant vessels in port, it follows that the shipmaster cannot exercise discretion on the character of an offense charged against a refugee.

While no general rule can be laid down as a comprehensive principle, a merchant vessel in a foreign port is within the local jurisdiction of the country with respect to offenses or offenders against the laws thereof, and an orderly demand for a surrender of the person accused of the crime by a due process of law, with the exhibition of the warrant of arrest in the hands of the regularly accredited officers of the law, may not be disregarded or resisted by the master of the ships. Arbitrary attempts to capture the passenger by force may call for a disavowal, when a resort to violence endangers the lives of innocent people and the property of a friendly nation.

Whether, if force be threatened, the master of the vessel is justified in putting in jeopardy, by his resistance, the interests of his country must be largely a question for his discretion. That passengers may have come on board at the port where a demand is made, or at another port of the same country, is immaterial to the right of jurisdiction.

The Secretary concludes with an admonition to the American merchant captains to permit the orderly operation of law in foreign ports on their ships, and thus avoid application for an asylum for refugees, and occasions for the exhibition of arbitrary force against their ships.

ROASTS FOR A JUDGE.

Sensational Climax to a Libel Suit Against an Editor.

The Verdict of the Court Denounced as a Startling Perversion of Justice.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 17.—Ex-Mayor William B. Smith of this city secured a verdict to-day for \$45,000 damages against the Times and its editor, Colonel A. K. McClure, for having charged that Smith owed large sums of money, had given bogus checks and fled from the city.

This afternoon before the trial ended Colonel McClure caused a sensation in court. He arose and addressing Judge Gordon charged he was not being treated fairly by the court, and also that his witnesses were being bribed. He then requested his counsel to withdraw from the case. Judge Gordon stated that the court was not showing any favors and directed the case to proceed.

The Times to-morrow will say: "The verdict is simply a startling climax in the perversion of justice in its own sanctuary, and it will certainly be so regarded, not only by the entire press of the State and country, but by every considerate and fair-minded citizen."

"Had Mr. Smith been a man of cleanest reputation, of the highest character and stainless in all his records as a public official and a citizen, a fair-minded court and jury on a fair trial, with no semblance of truth in the libel complained of, might have allowed a verdict of \$500 or \$10,000. But a verdict of \$45,000, rendered in favor of a man who, in the highest official position ever held in the city, was impeached for the misappropriation of public funds, and in an official military position was dismissed from the service for the misappropriation of military funds, and whose subsequent reputation as a business man did not inspire general confidence, could not be explained in any other way than by a startling climax in the perversion of justice."

Built With Triple Screws.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The Navy Department has received the plans of an experiment that is being made in Russia upon a new war vessel to be built with triple screws. There will be two heavy twin screws connected with the most powerful engines, to be used for obtaining a high rate of speed, while the outer screw will be used only for securing moderate speed. The twin screws can be uncoupled and will revolve in the water when not in use.

Passengers From Liverpool.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 17.—Among the passengers arriving to-day by the White Star Line Majestic, from Liverpool and Queenstown, was Hon. George Curzon, M. P., who is to marry Miss Leiter. In his party were Hon. Frank Curzon, Lord Lamington and Mr. Curzon's sister, Hon. Lady Miller, and Mr. Miller.

Alimony Disallowed.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 17.—Judge Gildersleeve to-day denied the application for alimony in the pending suit of Mrs. Cutting for separation from ex-Congressman John T. Cutting of San Francisco. The application for counsel fees was taken under consideration.

Bound For Pennsylvania.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., April 17.—Officer Tenny of Wilkesbarre, Pa., passed through

here last night, having in charge Edward Maryn, arrested in California, who is wanted in Wilkesbarre for the murder of a young girl named Winterbach because she refused to marry him.

Investigating Chinese Certificates.

BOISE, IDAHO, April 17.—The Grand Jury is making a thorough investigation of the Chinese certificate frauds. About fifty witnesses have already been summoned, including many leading business men. The Government has secured a great many Chinese merchant certificates, making the names of Boise business men and an effort is being made to determine which signatures are genuine and which are forgeries.

Miss Gould Will Attend.

MEMPHIS, TENN., April 17.—A favorable reply has been received from Miss Helen Gould to the invitation extended to her to act as sponsor for the Veteran Chickasaw Guards during the interstate drill in May. Miss Gould will be accompanied by Mrs. Mann and two maids of honor, to be selected by her. The selection of Miss Gould was in recognition of the aid given this city by her father during the yellow fever epidemic.

May Ambush Indians.

OMAHA, NEBR., April 17.—A special to the Bee from Pender, Nebr., says: A new phase of the reservation trouble developed to-day when the Sheriff, with an armed posse, left here to ambush a body of Indian police as they are ejecting settlers from the reservation to-morrow. The Sheriff will attempt to surprise the Indians and arrest them. A fight is expected.

Demolished by the Wind.

MERIDIAN, Miss., April 17.—This section of the State was visited to-day by a severe wind and hail storm. A number of houses were demolished, and great damage to fences, fruit and timber is reported.

SMALLPOX THREATENED.

A Note of Warning Sounded at the Meeting of the Doctors.

Doctor Winslow Anderson Reprimanded for "Unethical Conduct."

At yesterday's morning session of the Medical Society of the State of California, in Golden Gate Hall, the first paper read was that on "Altitude in California in Relation to Immunity from Tuberculosis" by Dr. H. J. Davidson of Los Angeles. It stated that the varied topography, the long stretch of sea coast—extending over ten degrees of latitude—the numerous mountain ranges, the beautiful and fertile valleys, the immense number of natural springs of varying temperatures and potencies, the perpetual snows in the distance, the fine scenery, the southern latitude, with almost perpetual sunshine, with an equable climate and other consequent meteorological conditions, make California not only a State of the most varied possibilities as a perpetual pleasure resort, but a perpetual health resort as well.

"Tuberculosis was almost unknown among the aborigines or American Indians in California, and also among the native Spanish and Mexicans. "Some would-be climatologists, as Dr. Andrew Davidson and others, have prated about the prevalence of consumption and the high mortality of the disease in California, as if such a condition of affairs did not obtain at every famed health resort on the face of the globe. This state of affairs has its analogue in the large number of insane in California."

"And in like manner a number of people ascribe to the climate; but the fact is that insanity is not essentially indigenous to California, or due to the climatic conditions of altitude, but is rather the result of the influx of mental, moral, financial and physical wrecks, many of whom come because of their neurotic conditions, which had a beginning in the East and in foreign countries, and a large proportion of these are paupers and dissipated in habits. And the further fact must be remembered that in California we look up the insane, whereas in the East and in many foreign countries they are left at large."

"Many of our insane have an asylum record before coming to California, and insanity is essentially incurable."

After showing that high altitude is not essential to effect a cure in pulmonary diseases, the author concluded that "the varied topography and equable climate of California are such as to constitute it an ideal home for the invalid—a natural sanatorium for pulmonary diseases."

This was followed with a paper on "The Medical Topography of Northern California" by Dr. B. M. Gill of Dunsmuir.

One of the most interesting essays was that of Dr. W. R. Johnson of San Francisco on "Progress in State Medicine." It stated that since the discovery of the bacillus tuberculosis, pulmonary phthisis had materially declined in Germany. Figures were referred to showing that in that country were quoted in corroboration of the statement, and it was added that similar improvement had undoubtedly been made in this country, England and France.

"Perhaps the most noteworthy advance in curative medicine (during the past year) continued the essayist, 'is the anti-toxine treatment of Behring and Roux for diphtheria, by the subcutaneous injection of blood-serum of horses, rendered immune by successive injections of the virus in increasing strength.'"

Further on the alarming aversion was made that "during the past year smallpox has manifested unusual prevalence throughout the United States."

Nearly all of the afternoon session was occupied in hearing reports of officers for the ensuing year. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, Dr. William Le Moine Wills, Los Angeles; first vice-president, Dr. George C. Chisholm, San Francisco; second vice-president, Dr. H. G. Brainerd, Los Angeles; secretary, Dr. William Watt, San Francisco; assistant secretaries—Dr. H. Bert Ellis, Los Angeles, and Dr. C. C. Wadsworth, San Francisco; treasurer, Dr. J. H. Parkinson, Sacramento; board of censors—Dr. C. L. Baird, Ventura, J. Bailey, Los Angeles, War Leland, Los Angeles, W. B. Levis, San Francisco, and J. Davidson, Los Angeles; board of examiners—H. H. Hart, W. B. Levis, C. C. Wadsworth, W. E. Hopkins, E. J. Fitzgibbon, W. F. Cheney, J. M. Williamson.

Los Angeles was selected as the place for holding the next meeting of the society, and the third Tuesday in April, 1896, as the time.

Immediately after the adjournment of the afternoon the society went into executive session to hear the charges preferred against Dr. Winslow Anderson, one of the most prominent local physicians, and editor of the Pacific Medical Journal. It appears that some time ago he wrote a letter to a man at Colorado Springs, Colo., stating that he would cure him of his disease, and would restore him to health. This letter fell into the hands of the physician who was treating the patient, and he brought the matter before the society. After hearing the testimony of Dr. Anderson, the society found guilty of "unethical conduct" and was reprimanded by President Simmons.

BULLETS ARE FLYING.

Desperate Battle Raging in the Chickasaw Country.

SIX MEN ARE KILLED.

Many More Are Wounded and Great Excitement Prevails.

QUELLING AN INSURRECTION.

Governor Mosely Attacks the Armed Force Headed by the Brown Brothers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 17.—A special to the Republic from Guthrie, O. T., says: Couriers just arrived here from Tishimongo, the capital of the Chickasaw nation, report that a battle is raging between Governor Mosely and 200 insurrectionists. Six people have been killed and eight wounded, so the report says, and great excitement prevails.

The cause of the trouble is due to bad political blood which has long pervaded the Chickasaw seat of government, and which existed since the last session of the Legislature.

Willis Brown, Charles Brown and Noah McGill, who claimed to have been elected Sheriffs of the nation, allege that the Legislature acted illegally when it rejected their claims to such offices.

On Tuesday morning Governor Mosely issued orders to all Sheriffs, Constables and deputies throughout the nation to report to him at once with arms.

When the officers gathered around the house, 200 enraged men, headed by McGill and the Brown brothers, rushed from adjoining houses and a deadly riot followed. The names of the dead and wounded could not be ascertained by the couriers owing to the great excitement which prevailed.

Governor Mosely and his official retinue escaped by rushing to houses on the outskirts of the town. Mosely has called a special session of the Legislature to take action.

Tishimongo is now in a terrible state of excitement and the white people are fleeing. More carnage is looked for at any moment.

Choctaws Not at War.

DALLAS, TEXAS, April 17.—V. M. Locke of Antlers, Choctaw nation, is here. He denies the wild reports of war in the nation and says the five killings recently grew out of a personal difficulty. Gardner has no opposition for Governor.

JONES ON SILVER.

He Believes Republican Delegates Should Bolt a Gold Nominee.

DENVER, COLO., April 17.—Letters have been received by ex-Congressman Sibley and General Warner from Senator Jones of Nevada explaining that he was detained at New York on account of heart trouble resulting from an attack of the grip. In his letter to General Warner the Senator says: "If all the silver delegates would bolt from the Republican convention when the gold-standard man is named, as all the gold delegates will surely do from the Democratic convention if a silver man is named, we could not have a more fortunate situation created for us. We should then for the first time have a fair field and a square issue. The silver delegates to the Republican convention must be made by their constituents to understand that it is absolutely essential that they bolt. That would be their only logical course if they are sincere in their present statements to the effect that they believe the Republican convention will name a free-coinage man."

Sibley has gone East on account of the dangerous illness of his sister, but will return and continue his Western tour later. General Warner will go on to the Pacific Coast immediately for rest.

NO POOL FORMED.

Railways Tapping Colorado Fail to Come to an Understanding.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 17.—The meeting of Colorado lines which convened for the purpose of forming a pool on freight traffic was adjourned without accomplishing its object. The roads nearly came to an agreement, but finally concluded that their differences could not be adjusted at this time and adjourned. It was decided, however, to stop the irregularities existing in freight rates between Colorado points and the Missouri River.

For some time past the standard freight rates from Chicago to Kansas City have been applied straight through to Colorado. This the lines decided to stop, and on May 4 the rates below the tariff sheet are to be dropped and standard rates rigidly maintained thereafter. The same decision was reached regarding Utah rates. Another effort to form a pool will be made within a short time.

PENNSYLVANIA ROBBERS.

They Torture an Old Lady in Order to Get Her Money.

CORRY, Pa., April 17.—Three masked robbers visited a farm house about nine miles from here last night. A family named Callahan occupied the house and with them lived Mrs. Hanlihan, aged 85. The robbers suspected that she had money and they asked her where it was. Upon her refusal to tell they choked the old woman and finally burned her in a frightful manner with a lamp, the members of the Callahan family being kept in submission in the meantime by threats. The robbers secured \$23. The old woman will probably die from the effects of the fright and her injuries. The same men afterward visited the house of Thomas Moore, who was almost killed in an encounter with them.

A Monument From Carnegie.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 17.—The Commercial Gazette will announce to-morrow that Andrew Carnegie has donated \$100,000 to build a monument to Mrs. Mary E. Schenley of London, Eng. The monument is to be erected under the triumphal arch at the entrance of the park of 460 acres which Mrs. Schenley presented to this city and which bears her name.

To Construct Large Locomotives.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 17.—The Pittsburgh Locomotive Company to-day caught the contract for twelve standard-gauge locomotives for the Georgetown and Trinity Railroad in Texas. The line is 650 miles long. An official of the locomotive company stated that the Illinois Steel Company had taken the contract for the rails away from the Carnegie Company. The Hopkins Construction Company of St.

Louis will build all the bridges on the line, and the Denver Construction Company of Denver was given the contract for building the road.

JUDGE JACKSON WILLING.

He Will Assist the Supreme Court on the Income-Tax Case.

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 17.—In an interview to be published in the American to-morrow Associate Justice Howell E. Jackson of the Supreme Court says:

"I wrote a few days since to the Chief Justice simply expressing my willingness to go to Washington and make a full bench in case the court should desire a rehearing of the income-tax case at this term of the court. I have heard nothing since then. The court usually adjourns between the 15th and 20th of May, and if a rehearing is ordered, say early in May, I shall go and make a full bench."

Judge Jackson is improving and growing strong daily, and expects to go to Washington when the court meets in October.

OIL ON THE JUMP.

Speculators Are Afraid to Deal at the Present Quotations.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 17.—Oil has now reached the dizzy height where speculators are afraid to deal in it, and there

OLNEY ON THE TAX.

The Government's View on the Petition for a Rerearing.

IS IT A DIRECT IMPOST?

Vast Import of the Stand Taken by the Chief Justice.

PROPERTY ILLEGALLY TAXED.

Under the New Exposition of the Constitution Vast Sums Should Be Refunded.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The Attorney-General today filed in the United States Supreme Court a memorandum for the consideration of the Justices, giving the Government's view on the petition for a rehearing of the income tax question filed by the opponents of the law. The memorandum is as follows:

Charles Pollock, appellant, vs. the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company et al.; Lewis H. Hyde, appellant, vs. the Continental Trust Company of the City of New York et al., on petition for rehearing.

The United States respectfully represents that if a hearing is granted in the above entitled case the rehearing should cover all of the legal and constitutional questions involved, and not merely those as to which the court is equally divided.

First—Whether the tax on incomes generally, inclusive of rents and interests or dividends from investments of all kinds, is or is not a direct tax within the meaning of the Federal constitution, is a matter upon which, in the original question, the Government has really never been heard. Its position at the time of argument was that the question had been settled by an exposition of the constitution practically contemporaneous with its adoption; by a subsequent unbroken line of judicial precedents; by concurring and repeated action of all departments of the Government, and by the consensus of all text writers and authorities by whom the subject heretofore has been considered.

Second—The importance to the Government of the new views on its taxing power announced in the opinion of the Chief Justice can hardly be exaggerated. First, pushed to their logical conclusion, they practically exclude from direct operation all the real estate of the country and all its invested personal property. They exclude it because of reality and personality are taxed only by rules of apportionment, the inevitable inequalities resulting from such a plan of taxation are so gross and flagrant as to absolutely debar any resort to it.

That such inequalities must result is practically admitted, the only suggestion in reply being that the power directly taxing reality and personal property was not meant for use as an ordinary, every-day power; that the United States was expected to rely for its customary revenues upon duties, imposts and excises; and that it was meant that it should impose direct taxes only in extraordinary emergencies, and as a sort of final resort. It is admitted that the constitution on a question of such vital importance in itself, and requiring for its support an imputation to its framers of specific purposes which nothing in the text of the constitution has any tendency to reveal, cannot be too carefully considered before being finally adopted.

Secondly, though of minor importance, it is certainly relevant to point out that if this new exposition of the constitution referred to is to prevail the United States has, under previous income-tax laws, collected vast sums of money which, on every principle of justice, it ought to refund, and which it must be assumed Congress will deem itself bound to make provision for refunding by appropriate legislation. Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD OLNEY, Attorney-General.

TO BRING SAILORS HOME.

The Tars Whose Time Has Expired Will Be Brought From China.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The China-Japanese war having ended it is said at the Navy Department that a naval ship will be dispatched to the Asiatic station to bring back the enlisted men of that squadron whose terms of service have expired. The department is considering which vessel to send. If the Marion goes, it will be sent to the Asiatic station, after being relieved by the Olympia, and the Baltimore will bring these men back. Navy Department officials say that notwithstanding the cessation of warfare between China and Japan the United States will not only maintain its squadron in Chinese waters, but will add to it as the various ships now under construction are completed and placed in commission.

Lieutenant Halpine is detached from the Washab and assigned to the Ranger, relieving Lieutenant Rogers, who is granted three months' leave.

INCOME TAX MUDDLE.

Internal Revenue Officials Can Make No Statement as to the Returns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The Internal Revenue officials positively decline to make public any statement in regard to the income tax returns or to answer any question relating thereto. It is learned the real cause of this reticence is the great number of blunders made by the collectors in their telegraphic reports received yesterday and to-day. Some of them contained only the number of returns received last Monday, while others included all that had been received from the beginning, included those below the \$4000 exemption, while still others included returns on which no tax is payable. Who is blamable for this state of things is not stated, but the result is that from what has been received no intelligent statement can be given of the number or amount of returns filed with the collectors. It is undoubtedly true that a large number of persons subject to the law have made no returns at all and in consequence the officials see ahead of them a vast amount of litigation and trouble.

LOOKING AFTER WALLER.

The State Department Will Seek the Release of the Consul.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The State Department has by no means abandoned the case of ex-Consul Waller, who is now imprisoned in Madagascar under sentence of a French court-martial, and as soon as it has completed the preparation of data, supplied by the United States Con-

suls at Tamatave and Port Louis the case will be brought to the attention of the French Government by Ambassador Eustis, the release of the prisoner will be requested and an explanation sought. The facts which the department expects to prove as a basis for this action are:

First, that Waller is an American citizen; second, that he was not guilty of improper interference between the French and the Hovas; third, that even if he were he had not been accorded the fair trial to which he was entitled, the court-martial proceedings being obnoxious in every respect; and lastly, that Waller has been harshly treated and has been the object of persecution, because he stood in the way of other holders of concessions.

HAWAII'S ARMY COMMANDER.

R. H. McLean Receives the Appointment Without Solicitation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—R. H. McLean, an ex-naval officer, has been appointed to command the army of Hawaii with the rank, pay and allowances of a colonel in the United States army. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1872, and honorably resigned after an excellent record in 1888 to go into business with his brother in Paris. He was adjutant general of the Naval Brigade at the Grand funeral exercises in New York, and was for some time instructor at a military school near Philadelphia. His present appointment came to him unsought, and when received he was preparing to take charge of the solar meter on the Kaiser Wilhelm II, at the Kiel canal celebration, he having recently navigated the ship by its aid from New York to Europe.

SCARCITY OF THE CATTLE.

Investigation Into the Recent Rise in the Price of Beef.

Why the Embargo on Mexican Cattle Is Raised by the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The officials at the Department of Agriculture are pursuing their investigation into the recent big rise in the price of beef, and it is more than likely they will have something definite to say within the next week with reference to the cause of the matter and the probable outcome. The action of the department in raising the embargo on Mexican cattle is expected to have the effect of keeping the price of beef from going up higher even if it does not cause a decline. Dr. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry, said to-day there was an undoubted scarcity of cattle in the West, sufficient to account in part for the increased price of dressed meats.

"The only question," said he, "is whether this scarcity is sufficient to account for it altogether, or whether the few big men who control the beef market have not, to a certain extent at least, anticipated the effect of this scarcity; in other words, whether the effect has not come before the cause. What we are anxious to know is whether the price of cattle has gone up in proportion to the price of beef. It is not any easy matter to settle and our agents are meeting some difficulty in getting at the facts in the matter, but their reports are beginning to come in."

"For some time past," continued Dr. Salmon, "cattle have been getting scarcer and scarcer in the West and especially in the Southwest. The condition of the grass has been so poor cattle have well high disappeared entirely. In Southwestern Texas, for example, where there used to be tremendous herds, there are practically none to-day. There has been great improvement in the grass this year in Texas and other Western States, but the cattle are not there to take advantage of it. That is one reason that influenced the department in its decision to raise the embargo on cattle from Mexico. Mexican cattle have been looked upon with disfavor for the reason that Texas fever is known to exist on the other side of the border and a quarantine has been kept up in the summer. The action of the packers in raising the price of beef to such an extent resulted in the department raising the embargo. The department has increased its force of inspectors and all incoming cattle will be rigidly examined. Furthermore, the Mexican cattle seem to be in an unusually good condition this year."

RESTRAINING ORDER ASKED.

Bela Lockwood Wants Secretary Carlisle to Withhold a Treasury Draft.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—Bela A. Lockwood of this city and James Taylor of Indian Territory, both attorneys-at-law, have asked the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to issue an order restraining Secretary Carlisle from paying and Edgar M. Marble of New York, George C. Hazleton and Lyman A. Newell of this city from receiving payment of a treasury draft for \$10,000 issued to James J. Newell. The case arises out of a dispute over a fee in what was known as the "Old Settler" or Western Cherokee claim.

Nicaragua's New Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—Minister Baker at Managua has informed the State Department of the formation of a new Cabinet in Nicaragua on April 11. The composition is as follows: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Manuel Carondelet; Minister of War, Marine and Public Works, General Ruben Alonzo; Minister of the Interior, Francisco Cobaladarez Teran; Minister of Finance and Public Credit, Senor Esantiago Callejas.

Working Up Sound-Money Sentiment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—Representative Josiah Patterson of Memphis, Tenn., is in Washington in the interest of the sound-money convention to be held in Memphis, May 23. The President will be invited to attend the Memphis convention, but no assurances have been given as to his acceptance or whether he will write a letter similar to his recent one. Secretary Carlisle, however, will attend the convention and deliver the principal address.

Army Promotions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The retirement of Colonel James R. Smith as surgeon-general, which occurs to-morrow, will promote Lieutenant-Colonel Dallas Bach to be colonel, Major D. L. Huntington to be lieutenant-colonel, Captain Louis W. Shannon to be major. Captain Shannon is second on the list of captains. Captain Lewis Crapton, the first on the list, is to be promoted.

Placed on the Retired List.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—Lieutenant Ransom of Portland, who was recently appointed to a Lieutenantcy in the army under a special act of Congress, has been placed on the retired list. Lieutenant Foster, U. S. N., has been found physically disabled and recommended to the President for retirement.

Cash in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—To-day's treasury statement. Available cash balance, \$185,829,273; gold reserve, \$30,304,893.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

Armenians Propose to Fight for Liberty in May.

HAVE HIDDEN WEAPONS.

Leaders Promise an Attack Upon Constantinople as the Chief Event.

BUTCHERY IS LOOKED FOR.

Their Plans Are Being Kept Secret, but the People Are Aroused to a High Pitch.

LONDON, Eng., April 17.—The correspondent of the Associated Press writing from Armenia, under date of March 17, says:

"I have traveled many hundreds of miles in Russia and Persia and have visited Armenian colonies as far east as the Caspians and as far south as the city of Teheran, and have learned, after the most careful investigation and verification of the facts, that the Armenian question will soon reach an acute and painful crisis. In fact Armenia is preparing for war. The revolutionary party has now both money and guns. During the past eight weeks money has poured into the revolutionary treasury in a steady stream from the Armenian colonies in Batum, Tiflis, Baku, Erivan, Etchmiadzin and other places in Russia, and from Rescht, Kazvin, Teheran, Tebriz, Khoia and other cities in Persia. The central idea of the plan of campaign is a general uprising of Armenians throughout the Turkish empire some time during the month of May. The leaders promised the people in the eastern part of Armenia that the chief attack will be made in the city of Constantinople itself, and that the brunt of the fighting will be done by the Armenian residents therein, but this may only be a subterfuge to encourage the faint-hearted at Van, Bitlis and Moush.

The Armenians have at least 4000 Martini-Henry rifles hidden in secret places in the mountains not a great distance from Lake Van. For a handful of untrained Armenians to deliberately begin a fight with the 300,000 regular troops of the Turkish empire would seem to be folly too colossal for human conception; yet the purpose is not to bring Turkey to terms in a fair fight but to settle the quarrel by intervention of the European powers. Before the revolution is three months old the powers, it is believed, will be compelled to take a hand in the conflict, for the cruelty, atrocity, the outrage, the blood and butchery of the struggle will be so unthinkably horrible that Christian humanity will interfere. Armenia, it is then hoped, may get her freedom.

For the most part the revolutionary leaders are of the younger generation of Armenians, who argue it is no worse that a few thousand Armenians should be killed separately during a period of a few months or years.

To what extent the plans of the revolutionary leaders are approved by the Armenian people at large it is difficult to tell. I seriously doubt if those plans are known in detail to more than five per cent of the Armenians. Still there are genuine patriots who believe that to free Armenia from the dreadful depth to which she is sunk they must surrender some of their fellow-countrymen to torture, outrage and death.

There is a belief in Europe that Russia desires to make the Armenians Russian subjects by annexing the eastern end of Turkey. Curiously enough, this belief is not shared by the Russians of the Caucasian region. The Georgians certainly would resent any further increase in the Armenian population. The business methods of the Armenians are not generally approved by Georgians and Russians. It is therefore believed it is likely that Russia wants the Armenians, but whether or not she wants the Turkish territory which the Armenians inhabit is quite another matter. For the most part, the average Armenian is anxious to have some other man fight his battles, and he is willing to believe England and Russia are only waiting for a chance to come in and dismember the Turkish empire.

The Armenian newspapers in Russia and Persia contain no hint, however remote, of their preparations, but contain only denunciations of Turkish tyranny, and demands for the enforcement of the sixty-first article of the Berlin treaty. The lower classes are less discreet. In Tiflis especially they fill themselves up with vodka and go about the streets clamoring for an Armenian king. As the time for the revolutionary uprising approaches, the words of the Armenian Catholicos, Monsignor Ghirimian, have an added significance: "Armenia is in sore distress, but her sufferings will soon be at an end."

NATIVES DEFEATED.

British Troops Rout an Opposing Force With Great Loss.

SIMLA, India, April 17.—The force commanded by Keller, numbering 600 men, who are hastening to the relief of Chitral, reached Samogah on April 12. They found that the enemy had constructed stone breastworks on the side of a ravine 250 feet in height, through which the expedition had to pass. The natives were armed with Martini and Snyder rifles. Two of the British mounted guns were employed in bombarding the works. While the pioneers attacked their breastworks in front a detached party crept up the side of the hill and took the natives on the flank, driving them out of their defenses. The British loss in the engagement was six killed and fifteen wounded. The enemy left behind them fifty dead and carried away a large number of wounded.

FIGHT A DUEL WITH SWORDS.

Two Well-Known Writers Meet on the Field of Honor.

PARIS, France, April 17.—A duel with swords was fought to-day between two well-known writers, Jules Huret and Catulle Mendere, arising from the fact that the former connected the latter's name with that of Oscar Wilde. Mendere was slightly wounded. Mendere is a well-known French author and dramatist. He wrote many novels and several dramatic works, including the comic opera, "Le Capitaine Fracasse."

Bismarck's Talk to Labor.

FRIEDRICHSHRUHE, GERMANY, April 17.—Prince Bismarck in spite of the sensational statements to the contrary, circulated in the United States by a news agency, continues to enjoy good health. The Prince, to-day received a deputation of

5000 persons, representing the trades unions and guilds. Replying to an address the Prince eulogized labor and called for cheers for wage-earners. He also expressed the wish that God would bless all honorable toil.

ELECTIONS IN CANADA.

The Manitoba School Question Pre-eminently the Issue.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, April 17.—Elections were held to fill vacancies in Quebec constituencies to-day. In Vercheres, a French-Canadian and Roman Catholic constituency, the issue was pre-eminently the Manitoba school question, and the Government hoped to redeem a life-long Liberal seat on their pledge of remedial legislation to the Manitoba Catholic minority. The result was disappointing to them, as C. A. Coffin, Liberal, defeated F. J. Bissaleon, Ministerialist, by a majority of 251. In the general election of 1891 the Liberal majority was 148.

In Quebec, West, the situation was different. Thomas McGreevy, who was imprisoned for defrauding the Government in connection with the Quebec harbor works contract, stood for the seat which he lost on account of a scandal. Hon. J. H. Hearn, who succeeded him, was a Conservative, and his death has made the vacancy.

Mr. McGreevy was opposed by R. R. Dohel, who defeated him by seven votes. Dohel is a supporter of the Liberal trade policy of tariff for revenue, but it is understood he will give the Government support on other questions.

TORONTO, ONTARIO, April 17.—The election which took place in Haldimand to fill a vacancy in the Dominion Parliament was more important than is usual with a by-election, from the fact that it is the first time that an Ontario constituency has spoken since the order was issued from Ottawa suggesting relief for the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba. Dr. Montague, who takes the portfolio of Secretary of State, represented the Dominion Government, and Jeffery McCarthy, equal righter, solicited the Orange vote as a protest against interference with provincial rights.

In the election last held Montague had a majority of 98. To-day the figures stand: Montague 873, McCarthy 226. Montague's majority, 647.

A PREHISTORIC RACE.

It Is Said to Have Existed 3000 Years Before Christ.

LONDON, Eng., April 17.—The Edinburgh correspondent of the Times says that, in a lecture delivered before the Edinburgh Royal Society, Professor W. Flinders Petrie, the distinguished Egyptian geologist, declares that recent excavations in the district thirty miles north of Thebes, pointed to the existence 3000 years before Christ of a race quite distinct from the Egyptians.

This race was probably the people who overthrew Egyptian civilization at the close of the old kingdom. Who they were and whence they came was uncertain, but the indications suggested that they were a branch of the same eastward migration of Libyans which founded the Amorite race in Syria.

The Times comments editorially on the importance of Professor Petrie's discovery in transforming Egyptian history and in encouraging the excavators in Greece and elsewhere.

Condemns the Tyler Management.

LONDON, Eng., April 17.—The committee of stockholders of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada has issued a report based upon the report recently made by Melbacher, who was appointed to investigate the company's affairs, virtually condemning the management of Sir Henry Tyler, the president of the company, and asking proxies in favor of inviting Sir Charles Rivers Wilson to accept the presidency.

Losses in India.

CALCUTTA, India, April 17.—A dispatch from Simla to-day says that Ugra Khan has informed Sir Robert Low, commander of the British expedition advancing on Chitral, that if the British advance any farther he intends to flee from the country. The British loss in fighting on the Panikora River was four killed and twenty-one wounded.

Submitted for Approval.

GUATEMALA, April 17.—The settlement arranged between Guatemalan Envoy de Leon and Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs Mariscal was submitted to the Legislative Assembly here yesterday for approval.

AMERICANS IN GUATEMALA.

It Is Claimed That They Have Been Subjected to Indignities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—There was much complaint during the past year of the abuse of Americans in Guatemala in cases like that of Henry J. Stibbs. Officers of American ships were seized in Guatemalan ports and forced into military service.

American workmen peacefully engaged in labor were imprisoned and maltreated. Some were subjected to the indignity of lashings upon their bare backs. The Department of State has called for explanations from the Guatemalan Government and directed investigations through consular officers, upon which to base demands for indemnity.

THE BALL WILL ROLL.

Preparations to Open the Baseball Championship Season.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 17.—The opening of the championship season at the polo grounds to-morrow promises to be an auspicious event in the league series. The grounds are in fine condition and have been greatly beautified during the past few weeks.

The make-up of the Giants will be as last year, with the exception that Stafford will occupy second base instead of Ward. Rusie and Farrell will be the battery. The Brooklyn team will be weakened by the absence of Lachance, who was injured in the foot by a foul ball on Monday and whose place on first will be taken by Foutz. Kennedy and Grom will handle the ball, leaving accident.

Bicyclist Johnson Suspended.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 17.—John S. Johnson, the bicyclist, was suspended from the L. A. W. to-day by order of Chairman Gideon, who refused to state what the charges were. Johnson will be given thirty days in which to answer the charges. It is generally understood that the charge upon which the well-known rider has been dropped is professionalism. Eck, Johnson's trainer, is also included in the suspension. He declares they can clear themselves of the charges, and they will go ahead with their training.

The Smith-Ryan Contest.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 17.—Parson Davies has signed and forwarded to Billy Smith a manager an agreement, calling for twenty-five, or more, round contests, between Smith and Tommy Ryan to take place on May 27 before the Seaside or the Atlantic Club at Coney Island. The men are to weigh 142 pounds at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the contest.

CHINA TO PAY CASH.

Japan Will Get Three Hundred Millions in Coin.

ALSO VAST TERRITORY.

Port Arthur and Its Substantial Forts Included in the Agreement.

THE LIKEN TAX REMOVED.

This Opens the Channels of Trade, but Will Work Hardships Upon the Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The Chinese imperial edict sent by the Associated Press last night from Tientsin is accepted among the officials and diplomats here as setting at rest conflicting reports as to the final terms of peace. An indemnity of 200,000,000 taels is the compromise.

Japan first demanded 300,000,000 taels, but on solicitation of Prince Li threw off 100,000,000. At the Chinese legation it is stated that a tael varies in value, but the present value of the customs or treasury tael, in which undoubtedly the payment will be made, is \$1.50 in Mexican silver, or about 75 cents in gold.

This would make the indemnity equivalent to \$300,000,000 in Mexican silver dollars, or \$150,000,000 in gold. The Mexican trade dollar is the current coin of China and the basis of calculation, so that the belief is very strong, though information on the subject is lacking, that the payment may be in silver.

The edict that Japan is to occupy Liao Tung Peninsula up to the fortieth degree of latitude settles the important point that she will have a great fortress at Port Arthur and the immediate surrounding territory, as forehanded in the dispatches.

Liao Tung Peninsula is a small point of land jutting southward into the Gulf of Pechili, with Port Arthur at its extreme point. The fortieth degree of latitude cuts across the mainland where the little peninsula broadens into the mainland of Manchuria. This lower peninsula has the shape of a sword, and is known as the "Regent's sword."

The edict does not state whether Japan gets the acquisition permanently, or until the indemnity is paid. She has contended for having it permanently. If the occupancy is temporary it will give Japan a military command over China as long as the occupation lasts. The permanent occupancy of the island of Formosa has been settled for some time. The opening of Peking and four new ports of commerce marks the introduction of modern methods in the interior of China.

Japan has gained the privilege of establishing her cotton and other factories in China, but it remains to be seen whether Japanese capital will invest in these enterprises or the Chinese buy these modern fabrics.

The edict makes a significant omission as to the reported Japan-China alliance, offensive and defensive, which, if consummated, would have given the "Orient to the Orientals." Japanese and Chinese officials in Washington have never credited the report of this alliance.

REMOVES THE "LIKEN" TAX.

All Nations May Be Favored by the Treaty of Peace.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—United States Minister Dunn at Tokio has been heard from in an announcement of the conclusion of the treaty of peace between China and Japan, but he apparently does not know upon what terms this treaty has been signed. The Chinese legation and the Japanese legation here are also in ignorance as to the exact conditions. It is believed here that the Japanese have secured the abolition of the "liken" tax, by which is meant the tax imposed on goods transported from one point in China to another.

This has been the object of all occidental diplomats accredited to China for months, and the officials of the State Department feel that all civilized nations will owe a debt of gratitude to Japan for thus removing this burden on their commerce with China, for it is not believed this concession would have been made in the interest of Japan alone. Should Japan, however, be the only beneficiary as regards this tax, it is fully expected that a strong protest will be made by the powers, which would be greatly handicapped in the competition with Japan for Chinese trade unless they could claim the same privilege of exemption under the favored nations clauses of their treaties.

The loss of the "liken" tax will be very severely felt by China. It averages about twelve million taels per annum, and China will supply the deficit in revenue with great difficulty. The total revenues of the country were estimated by a competent British consular officer in 1888 at 65,000,000 taels per annum, and as the custom taxes are limited by treaty to 5 per cent it is a matter of much speculation as to how the country will raise the large indemnity demanded by Japan.

GOING TO THE ORIENT.

China and Japan Looked Upon as the Coming Countries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—W. E. Curtis, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record, will leave here Saturday and sail from San Francisco for Hong-kong on May 4. He goes to write a series of letters and to secure material for a book which shall show the possibilities of trade and commerce with China and Japan and Korea under conditions that will follow the restoration of peace between China and Japan.

It is his belief that these countries of the far East are just upon the verge of an era of material prosperity and commercial development, and that for the next decade at least the attention of speculators and investors will be turned toward them.

The advance guard of these from the United States has already begun. One of the first was General George B. Williams, who goes in the interest of the ship-building firm of Charles Cramp's Sons of Philadelphia. It has been announced that Japan intends to expend the whole of the money for indemnity received from China in the extension of her military and naval establishments and it may be that the United States will furnish her part of her ships and military stores.

Another departure this week is that of Chester A. Holcomb, for many years secretary of the United States legation at Peking and author of a recent book entitled "Peking and the Orient." Mr. Holcomb is not only

familiar with the Chinese people, but speaks their language. He goes as the representative of a wealthy syndicate to investigate the conditions and prospects of the country with a view to the establishment of banking-houses, which it is believed will be demanded by the increase of business.

ONE LESSON OF THE WAR.

Japan Taught the Value of Improved Repeating Rifles.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—Commander Myaoka, an attaché of the Japanese legation, referring to the military operations of the Japan-China war just closed, said:

"It has afforded a wide field of observation on modern methods of warfare, as it has been the first great conflict since the Franco-German war, when the implements of war were far less advanced than they are now. At the outset the Japanese soldiers were armed with old-style rifles and the battle of Ping Yang was fought with single-fire guns. Among the guns captured from the Chinese, it was found that they had a very few superior repeating rifles, although the bulk of their arms were found primitive and useless. Japan has since undertaken to rearm all soldiers with repeating rifles of the latest type. Already one-third of the troops have this new arm and the Government arsenals are hard at work turning out the guns for a complete equipment."

"The war footing of the Japanese army is now up to 180,000 men; their peace footing was 60,000 distributed in six garrisons. Now that the war is over it is not likely that an immediate reduction will be made back to the peace basis, for if the final terms of peace include cessions of territory permanent or temporary, there will have to be forces for these localities, besides equipping the six home garrisons."

Li Hung Chang to Go Home.

SHIMONESKI, JAPAN, April 17.—Li Hung Chang will embark for China to-day on board the Kung Yi.

American Naval Movements.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The Yorktown has arrived at Shanghai. The San Francisco has sailed from Smyrna for Alexandria and the Concord from Shanghai for Nagasaki.

FOR THE BENSLY COIN.

The New Claimant Says He Can Prove His Relationship.

The Attorneys Claim to Have Enough Evidence to Win the Suit.

The romantic story of Mary L. Ingles, better known as Mrs. John Bensley, published yesterday, reveals the first time much that was shrouded in mystery. During the famous struggle of Chandos and his sisters to secure Mrs. Bensley's estate the public occasionally caught a glimpse of what was behind the scenes, but the actors in the drama had schooled themselves so perfectly that when the case ended the mystery was all the darker for the fifth gleam of light that flashed across its surface.

It reveals, according to the evidence now in the possession of Mr. Tripp, years of scheming on the part of a brother and sister to defraud an old man out of his fortune, and the final accomplishment of that vile conception. Through all this the brother and sister were hand in glove, becoming Mr. and Mrs. de Tarente when the occasion demanded, though they always sought strange places when double-dealing was needed.

The man who poses as B. G. Chandos, it is indicated, is no other than Zachariah Ingles, and following out the line so long pursued by the deceased Mrs. Bensley and himself, he conspired with others to defraud the son of his sister and co-worker in crime out of property valued at something over \$300,000, which reverted to him on the death of his mother. Mr. Tripp says he has evidence to show all this to be the truth.

Probably the most important document that will be offered in evidence is the sworn statement of Mrs. Mary Ingles, mother of Mrs. Bensley, of Chandos, and of the three sisters who secured a portion of the estate. This statement was made twenty years ago, and it was only after years of diligent search in one of the big Eastern cities that Mr. Tripp secured it. He has secured it before the paper was signed, and obtained a certified copy of the same.

After describing the early and wayward life of her daughter, Mrs. Bensley, Mrs. Ingles says:

"The child, E. A. Macmahon, was given that name because one of my daughters, now Mrs. Hardesty, had married a Macmahon, and that seemed the most expedient means of concealing the child's identity should she marry an English husband, Greville, or Grethling, ever put in a claim for him. Greville did call later to see the child, but was told that he had died when only a few weeks old. Greville then left, and all trace of him has been lost. One of my daughters in a fit of anger one day attempted to smother the infant by wrapping his head in a shawl, though she said she was only teasing him. Fearing for Edward's life, I carried him to another place, where he remained until sent for by his mother."

There is said to be no want of proof relative to Macmahon being the son of Mrs. Bensley.

Macmahon is in Kansas City, but it is understood that he will come to San Francisco within the next few weeks. In a statement in the possession of Mr. Tripp among other things Macmahon says: "While the last night I told, I have discovered evidence proving that I am the son of Mrs. Bensley and not her nephew, as I have always believed. I recall that after the death of my mother the propriety of the hotel at Las Vegas said that Mrs. Bensley remarked in his presence, 'Edward

CLUES STILL LEAD TO THEODORE DURRANT.

He Tried to Entice Another Girl Into the Church.

TOLD AT THE INQUEST.

Cries Heard in the Structure the Night of Miss Williams' Death.

FOOTPRINTS IN THE DUST.

Impressive Scenes at the Funeral. The Prayer Meeting—New Theories.

The mystery that was born in the crime-stained church on Bartlett street, and the monster who was its father are still the topics that crowd all others in the public mind. Durrant is still regarded as the central figure in the awful crime, but there are many who believe that if he sinned he did not sin alone. The police are still following indefatigably on this case that was celebrated before it was twenty-four hours old. The blood-stained tabernacle has been searched from foundation to roof for more evidence, but more was not found there yesterday. Stalwart policemen guarded the structure, and Pastor Gibson and Janitor Sademan went in and out. Sademan had little to say, and the minister would not talk. He tried to have the police keep reporters out of the building, and failing in the attempt refused to talk to the newspaper men.

The policeman who sat at the door thought with a sinking heart of the long hours of the night that he would be compelled to spend in the deserted building, and deplored the fact that the Police Commissioners would not permit their subordinates to gather courage from the exhilarating glass.

Among the important developments of the day was the finding of a woman who says she heard shrieks in the church at 10 o'clock on the night of Miss Williams' murder. At that hour Durrant was at Dr. Vogel's house, and if the girl was murdered then he is innocent of her death. A policeman was found who measured the footprints on the dusty floor of the belfry where Blanche Lamont's body was found.

He said that the prints of a man's and a woman's shoes were found there, and the prints of the former of a No. 8 shoe, and that is not Durrant's size.

Minnie Williams' body was taken to Laurel Hill Cemetery and placed in a vault. Prosecuting Attorney Barnes will have the coffin opened and the face of the dead girl photographed this morning. Blanche Lamont's body was sent to Dillon, Me., to be buried there. The Coroner's inquest was resumed, but was not concluded.

PILING UP EVIDENCE.

Some Strong Testimony Which Was Given Against the Prisoner.

W. H. Theodore Durrant was not present when the Coroner's jury was called to order yesterday morning. Dr. Hawkins was a little indignant, and at once issued a summons to appear and bring the body of the prisoner with him. The Chief at once obeyed the order, and in a short space of time the accused was in attendance in the custody of the Chief himself. He was much more composed than on the previous occasion, and listened to the testimony with considerable interest. When the statement of Dr. Vogel in regard to his proposal to Miss Turner was read the prisoner was confused, and kept his eyes fixed on the floor for a considerable time thereafter.

The Rev. J. George Gibson was recalled to the stand. Asked by the Coroner if he had ever been in the belfry prior to the murders, he answered emphatically "no." Asked if he had been up there since, he answered, "Yes, on Monday, the 15th inst." He never heard or knew of Durrant visiting the belfry, and never knew that bloodstains had been found on the stairs. According to his recollection Durrant had been connected with the church since November, 1892, and he became pastor in November, 1894. Durrant was assistant superintendent of the church since that time.

The Coroner—Do you know anything further about the case? Gibson—I would like to make an explanation. In my testimony yesterday I said that the clothes on the body of the girl were touched before the Coroner's deputy arrived. I was mistaken. Mrs. Nolte drew the clothes down a little, and Dr. King drew them down still further. I did not know that the clothes were touched at that time. I only met her three times in my life, and the last time was Friday, March 23, last. On that occasion I saw her in the Sunday-school room, but did not know who she was until she spoke to me.

Q.—Were you very intimate with Theodore Durrant? A.—No, very.

Q.—Is there a sleeping-room in the church? A.—No, sir; there is no sleeping apartment. There is a lounge in a room off my study, which can be made into a bed, but I never used it and I don't think any one else has during my term as pastor. I never had a confidential talk with Miss Williams as has been reported. She was a gag and a piece of wood used to push the cloth into the girl's mouth the reverend gentleman was excused.

Mrs. A. B. Voy of 1707 Howard street, to whose house Miss Williams went on her arrival from Alameda, testified in substance as follows: "I never knew her to be called anything else but Minnie. The last time I saw her was on Friday, the 12th inst. She was going to Dr. Vogel's, stating that she was going to Dr. Vogel's on the corner of Twenty-second and Howard. She didn't say that she was going to Dr. Vogel's, and it is only surmise on my part that that was her destination. I never heard of Theodore Durrant and never heard Minnie mention his name. When she left my house she was dressed in a blue skirt and a silk waist. She was a splendid girl. One of the best I ever knew."

marked that he thought it would rain. "I hope not," said Durrant, "because I have to go to Mount Diablo at 4:30 A. M. with the Signal Service Corps."

Q.—What did you do after that? A.—I took Miss Lord and her daughter to my room and changed my clothes, preparatory to going to the ranch. I went to the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Orange alley, thinking my horse would be there; but I found it was not. I then rode down in I ran toward the electric line to catch the last car. On the corner of Twenty-fourth and Bartlett streets I saw a man standing whom I thought was Theodore Durrant. I didn't pay any particular attention, as I was in a hurry, so I am not positive it was Theo.

Q.—Where did you see Durrant first on Friday evening? A.—At Dr. Vogel's, 2002 Howard street. I was at the business meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society, although not a member. Miss Marshall acted as secretary in the absence of Durrant. Dr. Gibson was there when I arrived and Durrant came after the business meeting, but he was not present at the business meeting. He arrived at 9:30 or 9:45 o'clock. He was cheerful, and entered into the spirit of the thing.

Q.—Did he enter the parlor at once upon his arrival? A.—He did not. He remained outside about five minutes. One of the jurors wanted Durrant to put on his hat and coat in order that Wolf might identify him as the man he saw standing in the corner of Twenty-fourth and Bartlett streets, but the Coroner said it was not necessary.

Dr. T. A. Vogel, 2002 Howard street, knew both Theodore Durrant and Minnie Williams. The last time he saw the latter alive was two weeks ago at a reception in the church. At that time she was mostly in the company of Miss Lord.

Q.—When did you last see Theo Durrant? A.—At a meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society at 7:30 o'clock on Saturday. He was appointed secretary about three months ago, but he was not present at the business meeting. He arrived at the house about 9:30 P. M., and his face was then wet with sweat and his hair was dripping with his forehead. He went into my office, washed his hands and brushed his hair and then joined the party in the parlor. He did not seem excited and his clothes were not disarranged. After the meeting Durrant, I and some others went out together and at the corner of Twenty-fourth and Howard about 11:30 P. M. we parted. Mr. Wolf and Mr. Durrant going up Twenty-fourth, and Miss Lord and I went down Twenty-fourth.

Q.—Did Miss Williams get an invitation to the party? A.—I don't know. Mr. Durrant attended to that part of the business. As she was a member I think she did.

Vogel's statement made to the police was then read to him. It was practically the same as the foregoing, and he admitted that it was correct.

The Coroner—Please pay attention to this, doctor. The Coroner then read the following: Dr. T. A. Vogel, continuing his statement Sunday, April 14, at 1 P. M., said: That on one occasion Mr. Durrant accompanied me to the church. After the meeting Durrant, I and some others went out together and at the corner of Twenty-fourth and Howard about 11:30 P. M. we parted. Mr. Wolf and Mr. Durrant going up Twenty-fourth, and Miss Lord and I went down Twenty-fourth.

On a later occasion, one Sunday afternoon after church, Durrant asked her if she had ever been examined. She was somewhat surprised at his question and answered no. Durrant then said she ought to be and that he could do it. She told him indignantly that she did not desire to be examined and that her folks could attend to that. He then told her there was no fear of detection as he knew a good place in the church where no one would find it out. She was somewhat surprised at his statement and closed the door of her house in his face, as by that time they had reached her home. Since that time Miss Turner avoided his company.

The Coroner—Is that correct? A.—Yes, sir, except that she closed the door in his face. She simply walked in and closed the door. I know nothing against Durrant except what I have told you. I entered the church before the deputy Coroner and saw the knife on the dead girl's breast. I don't know whether I touched the clothes or not. On the second occasion I saw the knife on the dead girl's breast. I don't know whether I touched the clothes or not. On the second occasion I saw the knife on the dead girl's breast. I don't know whether I touched the clothes or not.

Q.—Were you ever out with Durrant? A.—Only on one occasion. When Blanche Lamont disappeared I went with him to Mr. Minnie Williams' house. I don't remember what I saw there.

C. I. Hills, 2033 1/2 Bartlett, saw a man and woman enter the Emmanuel Baptist Church the night Minnie Williams was murdered. After stating that he knew Durrant, he testified as follows: "On the evening of April 12 (Friday) I came out of my house at 8:15, and stood on the corner of Bartlett and Twenty-third streets. There was a man standing on the corner. I don't know whether I touched the clothes or not. On the second occasion I saw the knife on the dead girl's breast. I don't know whether I touched the clothes or not. On the second occasion I saw the knife on the dead girl's breast. I don't know whether I touched the clothes or not."

The couple seemed very friendly. When they met he took her by the arm and they walked rapidly over to the church, and passing through the gate went down the alley. I waited there a few minutes and then I went to my house. I don't know whether they could get into the church from the alley or not. I never was in the church until the police officers took me through it. The woman was a good-looking girl. I don't know whether I touched the clothes or not. On the second occasion I saw the knife on the dead girl's breast. I don't know whether I touched the clothes or not. On the second occasion I saw the knife on the dead girl's breast. I don't know whether I touched the clothes or not."

Q.—What was your daughter's name? A.—Her true name was Minnie Elora Williams. Q.—Did your daughter ever speak of Durrant? A.—Yes, she spoke of him several times. She was on friendly terms with him. They were what you might call keeping company. His mother objected to Minnie for some reason or other. Minnie and Theo went upstairs to a pleasant chat, and I don't think Mrs. Durrant liked it. The escape was an innocent one, for Minnie was as innocent as a babe. Later Minnie told me that Durrant was not altogether straight. A girl had told her something that aroused her suspicions.

Minnie's purse was shown the witness and he immediately identified it. He gave it to her last December as a Christmas present. Miss Miriam Lord of 845 Capp street said she had known Minnie Williams for three or four years. The last time she saw her was when she went together to the reception tendered the Rev. Mr. Gibson by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

Q.—What do you know about the finding of the body? A.—Mrs. Nolte, Miss Berry, Miss Stevens and myself met in the church. The door was open, as if people had been in. We went into the library and opened the closet door to look at the books. We didn't recognize the body and were so surprised that we didn't run home. "I don't know anything about the finding of Miss Williams," testified Miss Catherine D. Stevens of 2726 Howard. "Mrs. Nolte and I went to the church to see about the finding of the body on Easter Sunday. Mrs. Nolte is not a member of the church, but she wanted to see our library. When we got into the room she looked around and said:

"It's a nice enough place, but it's funny you've got no books." I said, "Here are the books," and opened the closet door. I then saw the body and did not stop an instant, but ran out."

Harry E. Snook of 2429 Mission, in answer to questions, said he had known Minnie Williams about three months and Theodore Durrant about three years. He never saw them in company.

Q.—What do you know about the finding of the body? A.—The Rev. Mr. Gibson and Dr. King came to me and wanted to know what they should do in the circumstances. I told them the only course open to them was to notify the Coroner and the police. I telephoned for them and then went to the church. The body was lying on the floor. One leg was bent under the other, the dress was up to the knees, her bodice was ripped open and a broken knife was lying on her breast.

Q.—Could you tell if there had been a struggle? A.—I could not. There were some marks, but not enough to account for a struggle.

At this point Chief Crowley came in and took a seat near the prisoner. James Sademan, the 15-year-old son of the janitor of the church, was the next witness. He was there when the body was found on the library door was broken. The lock was put on so as to keep the witness and others from meddling with the books. The door was open about an inch, but the closet door was closed.

Q.—Who have keys to the church? A.—My father has a key and I use his. Mr. Gibson has one and Mr. Durrant has another. I saw Mr. Durrant many times in the church. He was there the Saturday before Miss Williams was killed. George King was with him. Mr. Durrant was assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school.

Q.—Did any women come alone to the church? A.—Miss Turner used to come there to fix flowers for the following Sunday. When the body was found the young ladies came out screaming. They asked me if I had put a wax figure in the closet and I said no. They then warned me not to go near the place or I would get a big scare. I didn't hear any noise in the church that morning at all.

Sergeant N. F. Burke told a straightforward connected story. "Saturday last between the hours of 1 and 2 I received a

message that a Dr. Gibson was dissecting a young woman in his office," said he. "I thought it was some physician who was holding an autopsy. I went along Bartlett street and saw a crowd around the Emmanuel Baptist Church. I went in, examined the body, saw the wounds and the gag and noted all the circumstances."

"On Sunday morning I went to Mrs. Durrant's house in company with Shannahan and Josephs. We examined all his clothing, and having orders from the Chief took possession of his overcoat and hat. Mrs. Durrant wanted to go through the pockets first, but I said I would do the searching. In the inside pocket on the left side I found a purse, and opening it found a cat ticket. That is the purse I found in the pocket."

Lila Berry of 512 Twenty-second street was another of the quartet who discovered the body. She described the broken lock, the position of the body, and told how she screamed, ran out and went home and told her mother.

Clarence M. Wolf of 630 Twenty-third street has known Durrant for five years. The last time he saw him was between 6:30 and 7 A. M. last Saturday. "Durrant said something about an article in the *Examiner* about Blanche Lamont. I don't remember what it was. When I saw him first he was coming along the street."

Q.—Was he coming from the church? A.—I don't think so. I think he was coming from the dentist's shop. This seemed anxious to get his horse, as he had to join his comrades at the armory.

William A. Frodsham, assistant in the armory at 25 Page street, said he was at the armory from 7:30 Friday night until the signal horns left, and he did not see Durrant except when he was going away. The whole battery was drilling, but Durrant was absent. Still he might have been there and he does not know it.

At this point an adjournment was taken until to-morrow at 9 A. M., when the inquest will be completed.

STORIES OF SCREAMS

The Police Looking for Women Who Heard Faint Shrieks in the Church.

The police are trying to find the women who on the night of Minnie Williams' murder heard agonized screams that came faintly from within the church.

The report that screams were heard that night is one of the bits of evidence that the police have but are not saying anything about. This was one of the things followed by the detectives during the last three days, but they do not appear to have found anything of definite importance concerning the interesting report. They are still looking for the women who heard the screams.

Dr. John Townsend, whose office is at Twenty-first and Valencia streets, reported this matter at police headquarters last Monday. His information came from a young lady living in that neighborhood whose mother is one of his patients. When he called at the house of his patient last Monday the young lady told him that she had heard a woman who was a stranger to her telling about hearing screams.

The young lady had stopped with the crowds that collected on the street about the church last Sunday and conversation was naturally lively in the crowd. People

did not wait for an introduction to those around them before asking questions and expressing opinions. In the little knot of women in which the young lady happened to be was a middle-aged woman who told those about her that at about 10 o'clock on the night the murder happened her servant girl went out the back door and came in quickly, saying that she heard screams. The woman went out and at once heard two or three sounds that appeared like stifled shrieks of agony in the direction of the church near by. Then all was still. "To think," the woman had said, "that I should have heard the screams!"

The girl who told Dr. Townsend of what she had heard described the woman as one of middle age, rather large, with a pleasant face and wearing a plush cap. She inferred from what the woman said that she had a son and a daughter.

Dr. Townsend reported the young lady's story at police headquarters that day, but the police have not found the middle-aged woman.

Who the lady is who told this interesting story on the sidewalk could not be learned in the neighborhood last night. It is but natural that vague rumors about screams should get started, and one lady was found who said that some strange woman had told her that she had heard a girl say that

the police to keep them from forcing their way into the building. Finally one of the doors was opened and the people went in until every seat was filled. Then the door was closed and the announcement was made that there was no more room. Still that did not satisfy those who were on the sidewalk and the street. Many women attempted to force their way over the railing in front of the main entrance to enter by the side. So persistent were they that the officers were placed on the defensive and were forced to push back the crowd.

When the funeral cortege, consisting of a white hearse, containing the flower-covered white casket came in the police had to clear the crowd and open a passageway to allow the pall-bearers to enter the church. The pall-bearers were: Dr. Vogel, George Thompson, Clarence Schorger, George R. King, W. S. Bowker and Truman Caldwell. They placed the casket on trestles in front of the altar. The church was strewn with hundreds of callals.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the organist intoned a sweet melody and the Rev. M. P. Boynton, acting pastor, followed by the Rev. J. George Gibson appeared on the platform.

Rev. Mr. Boynton read Psalm LIX, commencing, "Deliver me from mine enemies, O God; defend me from them that rise against me," and this was followed by the reading of the fourteenth chapter of the gospel according to St. John. The prayer that followed moved many of the congregation to tears.

Mrs. King, mother of George R. King, the organist of Emmanuel Church, rendered, "I am nearer my home to-day than ever I've been before," as a solo, in a most impressive manner, her son presiding at the organ.

Rev. Mr. Boynton then said: This is a most unusual crime. It is to be hoped that a lesson may be drawn from this terrible tragedy. It is not my purpose to enlarge upon the horror that has shocked the city. There has been a fearful period of terror in this city. In the dead of night an unknown fiend entered a drugstore and stabbed to death the young man in charge. That crime, so horrible, shocked the city to the very center. An officer was shot down by a bandit on a commonwealth highway. Who were their murderers? The echo answers who? A citizen from the interior visits this remnant of one of the public streets is attacked by two highwaymen, and because like the courageous slave that he belongs to and joins near paying with his life for having made that defense; two men meet in a

crowded street, and having had a quarrel, one is fatally shot down. A schoolgirl leaves school and is followed by a man who makes for her, but no one could tell where she was. We know now. Another young lady leaves her home for the church to attend a religious service, but never reached her destination. Her remains are here.

Every effort that can be made should be made to discover and punish the perpetrators of these horrible crimes, and no stone should be left unturned in the effort to discover the murderer. We should back the authorities, and every citizen should make the officers feel that he is their friend and help them in every way.

There have been reigns of terror, but San Francisco has her reign of horror. We hold our breath and hold our tongues, and when we think of all this. Yet, while we contemplate all this, we should remember those who have been killed and who are being killed. The mother of Blanche Lamont, the relatives of Minnie Williams and the mother of the man who was killed with these awful crimes and pray that God protect them.

He then said that this was a time of physical fear, and that the wife was anxious to know that the doors were locked and the mother, when she kissed her baby good night, and with tears in her eyes and a fear that something awful might occur before the rising of another sun.

These crimes, he said, were the work of the devil, who is so powerful that no one alone could combat him. The fact that the crimes were committed in a house dedicated to God, he said, would not affect religion one iota. He continued:

Now I have a word of advice to give. Young men of San Francisco, you cannot be too careful of the company you keep. Every young man should say: "I will not go anywhere, under any pretext whatever, unless accompanied by my father or my brother, and I will not enter any place where there are not others. If they would do that they would raise themselves in the estimation of the whole world."

"I do not lay any blame at the door of the girl whose remains are before us. She was a sweet Christian. She was virtuous and the attack made on her and the loss of her physical life, but God has given her her reward."

The preacher expressed the hope that the lesson of these terrible tragedies would not be forgotten.

The sermon was followed by a prayer, and then the remains were taken to the hearse and the large congregation filed out of the church.

The remains were interred in Laurel Hill Cemetery, where the remainder of the simple service was conducted.

The Rev. Mr. Gibson remained a silent spectator during the service in the church.

The body was placed in the vault in the cemetery, where it will be photographed for District Attorney Barnes this morning.

IN THE BELFRY DUST.

Footprints Made by No. 9 Shoes—Durrant Wears No. 6.

It has been said, and again denied, that when the officers found the body of Blanche Lamont they also found footprints in the dust of the belfry floor and they measured them. A police officer who is in a position to know, but whose name for obvious reasons is withheld, said yesterday:

"The officers did find those footprints. They measured them and found, as stated, that they were made by a man wearing a No. 8 or a No. 9 shoe. As Durrant's shoe is a No. 6 it will not fit the tracks, and for that reason those fellows down at the City Hall are subordinating that circumstance and are saying that the tracks were made by a woman's shoe. I don't believe Durrant is the guilty man. I don't use my name, though, for if you do I'll lose my job."

THE FUNERAL.

An Impressive Sermon by the Pastor of the First Baptist Church.

At no time in the history of the First Baptist Church was there such a congregation as assembled there yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock to take part in the service held over the remains of the unfortunate girl, Minnie E. Williams.

Long before the appointed time a crowd of men, women and children, all eager to gain admittance into the sacred edifice, assembled on Eddy street, and it required

the police to keep them from forcing their way into the building. Finally one of the doors was opened and the people went in until every seat was filled. Then the door was closed and the announcement was made that there was no more room. Still that did not satisfy those who were on the sidewalk and the street. Many women attempted to force their way over the railing in front of the main entrance to enter by the side. So persistent were they that the officers were placed on the defensive and were forced to push back the crowd.

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STILL A MYSTERY.

No Trace of the Blood-Stained Garments of the Murderer.

The floor of the room in which Minnie Williams was murdered is spotted and splashed with blood, but on the carpet in the library, into which the only door in the little chamber of horror opens, there is not the faintest trace of blood. The carpet is white and red ingrain and any stain upon it would be visible.

There is a little camp stool in the room in which the crime was committed and it is thought that the murderer sat upon it, and after removing his shoes stepped across the blood and the body to the carpeted floor of the library and thence left no stain.

It was thought that perhaps the murderer donned one of the baptismal robes used in the church when he fell upon his victim, but none of the robes are missing and the theory is discarded. The case, however, is a mystery.

The case thinks that the criminal thrust the girl into the room, undressed in the library and then attacked her.

IS BRIGHTENING UP.

Durrant Chats Pleasantly With Many People Who Visit Him.

People who imagined that Durrant would break down in a day or two did not

know the caliber of the man. Instead of showing any sign of weakness he becomes, if possible, more composed and certainly more cheerful.

Yesterday he greeted his friends with a smile and chatted with them as pleasantly and volubly as if he had been in the church library instead of a cell in the City Prison.

He strictly adhered to his resolution not to speak to any one unless the permit with the name of the visitor was first submitted to him. The caller was not admitted to him, but if Durrant intimated that he did not wish to see him or her, he was in a large number of men and women had to go away disappointed at not being able to obtain entrance to the prison.

Among his callers were a lady and her daughter, Mrs. and Miss Thompson. When their permit was handed to him his face lighted up and he expressed an eager desire to see them. He was allowed to leave his cell to talk to them, and the three of them came in and he laughed and smiled for about half an hour, and Durrant seemed to brighten up wonderfully after they left him. Besides his mother they have been the only lady friends he has had since the tragedy.

Several medical students and some members of the Emmanuel Baptist Church were also among his visitors yesterday. They shook him warmly by the hand, each in turn, and it had all the appearance of a reception by some distinguished person.

To illustrate the devices adopted to see him, a lady and gentleman called at police headquarters yesterday afternoon. They told Detective Seymour that they lived near the prison and that they were seriously hinted that if they could see Durrant they might have something very important to disclose. The detective took them to the prison and Durrant was led from his cell so they could have a good look at him. They shook their heads and said, "That isn't the man." It was only a ruse to see the prisoner.

Durrant still complains bitterly that Pastor Gibson has not called to see him. "I don't see why," says Durrant, "as the minister of the gospel, who would naturally be expected to be the first to call and see one in my position, has studiously held himself aloof. I cannot understand his conduct."

The police are making every effort to convict him and they are entirely overlooking the fact that Dr. Gibson was the last one in the church last Saturday before the body of Minnie Williams was discovered.

"I had a good start of the police and if I had been so inclined I could easily have got away out of the State before they knew of the murder. Does my conduct look like that of a guilty man?"

Shortly after 8 o'clock last night Durrant was taken to the detectives



CHARLES M. SHORTRIDGE,
Editor and Proprietor.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1895

Roses are riotous.

We are living in a festive State.

Reports of the fiestas are pleasant reading.

He serves himself best who serves his State best.

The man who is off for the fiestas is decidedly on.

San Francisco weather is as good as a festa any day.

Everything California undertakes this year is a success.

Some men who are proudest of their money abuse it most.

There is no robbery in taking a monopoly away from a monopolist.

The way of progress is straight ahead on the road we have started.

The Solid Eight seems just about heavy enough to sink itself in the mud.

If you like the harmony of progress you should assist in paying the piper.

The Queens of Beauty hold the title by natural right, as well as by election.

It is an easy prediction that the number of festa cities will be doubled next year.

Selling raw fruit and buying back preserves is where we get caught in the jam.

Los Angeles may have the bigger show, but Santa Barbara is just as full of beauty.

Cleveland's letter has had the effect of arousing silver-toned echoes all round the land.

It appears that the goldbugs will have to renominate Cleveland, or go without a candidate.

The income tax might as well lie down and give up, for Mrs. Hetty Green is going to fight it.

Though Japan is now willing to let her up it will be a long time before China gets on her feet again.

The success of Boss Crocker's horse at Newmarket will probably incline him to the English race.

In the racket of southern revelry we must not forget the business of advancing the people's road.

Don't fret about the money question in 1896, for the Republican convention will settle that all right.

Great Britain must arbitrate her dispute with Venezuela or Uncle Sam will know the reason why.

California has no need to brag of her spring climate. She has only to keep quiet and let the flowers blow.

The Mechanics' Institute promises an angust exhibit in August, and is making the right preparations for it.

The gayety seekers in the whirl of the festa may be having lots of fun, but those people who have staid at home are having all the rest.

The gold money champions might as well understand that in fighting the spook of silver monometallism they are not hurting bimetalism a bit.

Pictures by telegraph as a feature of daily journalism have been proven practicable by the CALL, and will soon be as familiar as telegraphic news.

The melting snow has turned the Eastern rivers into raging floods and the people of many cities are enjoying Venetian festivals in the swim of the streams.

With earthquakes in Italy, floods in New England and a tornado in Kansas, California ought to be able to bear up under the burden of her glorious sunshine and riotous roses.

When the San Joaquin Valley fully realizes that it is to be straddled by the Southern Pacific it may be too late to do what it might have done before in promoting a railroad of its own.

The Chamber of Commerce has done well in reiterating the demand for the construction of the Nicaragua canal, as that is one of the enterprises on which we cannot put too many links.

Eastern people who are complaining of the high price of spring flowers will probably regard the festivals at Santa Barbara and Los Angeles as another proof that all Californians are millionaires.

Eastern art exhibitors have not been so good this spring as formerly, but ours will be better than ever before. That is the way we are catching up with the centers of culture and making our way to the lead.

An interesting hint to California is contained in the coincidence between the great rise in the price of oil in the East and our knowledge that abundant unexplored stores of this oil exist in this State.

England's greed for territorial acquisition and the absence of such an appetite in the United States should not make our Government less cautious with regard to Guatemala merely because we are less hungry.

The Chinese must have some peculiar and instructive reason for believing that their presence in a white nation with which China has no treaty is necessarily dangerous to them, else those in Guatemala would not have called on the United States to protect them.

By persisting in her demand for the opening of the Chinese empire to trade, Japan may walk into a spider web like a foolish fly. The Chinese are not good at war, but when it comes to industrial and commercial competition, the Japanese will have to look out.

Denver has a double woman-strangling horror somewhat similar to the one in San Francisco, but a very remarkable difference is seen in the fact that the accused man's sister has come insane since his arrest, and that in her ravings she discloses pitiful contradictions between her efforts to shield him and her evident knowledge of his guilt.

THE CITY'S CREDITORS.

The attempt of the creditors of the City of San Francisco, who have or are soon to have claims against its general fund for supplies furnished during the current year, to coerce its officials into making some provision for their payment by the threat of cutting off supplies, is of itself entitled to but small measure of consideration. These creditors cannot afford to put San Francisco on their blacklist, nor persist in a refusal to supply its various departments with the necessary articles to maintain them. The City of San Francisco, we safely assert, is in no such state of abject dependence upon a few contractors. It is not at all likely to go without needed supplies because it happens to have no ready money in one of its several pockets. If any particular body of contractors conclude that it is a bad customer, there are plenty of other contractors who are ready to step into their shoes and take the chances of being ultimately paid.

It is none the less an important and very serious fact that the general fund of the City is empty at the close of the end of the current fiscal year. It is, moreover, a fact which is getting into the habit of repeating itself annually and in the last quarter of each fiscal year. The reason usually assigned for this condition, viz.: that the City officials have been wasteful of its finances, is not as a rule the true cause for this poverty of the general fund.

The real reason rests in the well established truth that every growing city which by law or by conservatism seeks to keep within an inadequate tax rate finds that its general fund will persist in becoming insolvent toward the close of each year. This is because the annual expenditures of a city, which increase most noticeably with its growth, are in the main drawn from the general fund. The salaries of officials, the current expenses of the increasing offices, the furniture and sundry expense accounts and the like are absorbing charges against this fund. The revenue from which the general fund is replenished never keep up with its increase of outlay, and the result is inevitably that as the city grows its funds and finances get into a tangle which becomes more hopeless with every year's devotion to the illogical policy of growing great by dollar limits and freedom from debt.

The truth is that San Francisco has too long allowed its finances to be dictated by the tax shirker and the slurlian and has dreamed that in a debtless idleness and a dollar limit lay the hope and fruition of municipal prosperity. The exact opposite is the only theory and practice by which modern cities, especially in the United States, have been able to grow great and populous.

The time has come for San Francisco to adopt a new financial policy; to get out of the sad straits in which it finds itself; to have its name taken off the blacklist of its own business men; to amply provide each year for the payment in full of its floating indebtedness and to borrow a few millions of dollars with which to beautify itself and make such permanent improvements in its street and sewer systems as the time demands. Such a policy would put an end to the petty worrying and squabbling in which its officials find themselves forced to annually engage in order to make ends meet in the expenditure of moneys which are entirely too meager in amount for the increasing needs of an expanding city.

AGAINST THE LOTTERIES.

The peremptory order issued by Wells, Fargo & Co., forbidding the employees of the express to receive or forward any ticket or advertisement of a lottery, will go a long way toward putting an end to lottery gambling on this Coast. The success of such schemes depends on the ability of the managers to reach large numbers of people. When the mails were closed against them, they turned to the express companies, but now that the express will no longer serve them, they are practically forced out of the field and must sooner or later abandon all attempts to circulate either their tickets or their advertisements.

On this result the CALL has certainly a good right to congratulate the people. The sale of lottery tickets has been an evil to the State of almost incalculable magnitude. It has led many industrious people to waste money which if invested in savings banks or in building and loan associations would have encouraged thrift and laid the foundation of a prosperous home. California is rich, but she cannot afford for her people to waste money in that way; and therefore it was on the score of thrift among the people, as well as of obedience to law, that the CALL refused to publish lottery advertisements and the list of lottery drawings, and began an agitation against the evil.

It is probable the refusal of the express company to carry lottery matter may have the effect of stimulating local lotteries by crushing out the competition of those that have heretofore covered the Union. To prevent this result the police should be active and vigilant. The evil has taken strong root and it will require earnest work to stamp it out. Local lotteries, however, will not prove so widely injurious as the big ones have been. They cannot offer such large prizes to purchasers, nor such inducements to canvassers, nor can they expend anything like such sums in advertising. We may claim, therefore, that the greater part of the evil has been practically done away with by the order of the express company, and Wells, Fargo & Co. will have the cordial approval of the better element of the people in the course they have taken.

TRIUMPHANT BIMETALLISM.

The challenge to the bimetalists contained in Cleveland's letter has been met by answers from every section of the country. His bold assumption that the gold standard men are the only champions of sound money and safe currency has been refuted by the press, by statesmen and by mass-meetings. The advocates of bimetalism therefore have every reason to be satisfied with the effect produced by the letter. It has served only to reawaken public interest in the subject and to strengthen popular sentiment in favor of the remonetization of silver.

It now seems probable that Cleveland, so far from exerting any important influence upon the country at large on this question, will hardly have any even upon his own party. From present appearances both the great parties will declare for bimetalism in the conventions of 1896. The choice of the people on that issue therefore will be the simple one of deciding to which party they will intrust the great task of reorganizing our finances. Such a choice will not be difficult to make. The experience with Democratic rule, or rather misrule, during the last two years, has afforded a lesson which this generation is not likely to forget. Under its present leaders, Democracy is known to be hopelessly incapable of any kind of systematic legislation. Such excessive bungling as was made by the late Congress was never equaled in an American legislative body and it is certain the Democratic party will never have another lease of national power during the lifetime of the present leaders. Under this condition of affairs the hope

of the people for any and for all great reforms must be centered in the Republican party. He is but a foolish advocate of bimetalism who talks of organizing a third party to reform the currency. Such a course would lead to a division in the ranks of the bimetalists at the very instant victory is within their reach by remaining united. Eastern Republicans are rapidly coming into sympathy with those of the West on this issue. In fact, it may be said the leaders of political thought all over the civilized world are coming to an agreement on the subject. Bimetalism waxes stronger in England and Germany, as well as in this country. There is no doubt of the eventual remonetization of silver everywhere if only the extreme advocates of it will act with ordinary common-sense and not attempt to ignore or to subordinate all other political issues by forming a party devoted to that one only.

AN ABSURD SITUATION.

A friend of the CALL has furnished it with the following instructive narration: "Not long ago, while on a visit to one of the minor cities of an Atlantic State, he entered a large store which was kept by a friend of his. In the store he saw a number of tubs bearing the label 'California Apricots,' and the proprietor informed him that he prepared the article himself by stewing dried apricots received from California and packing the compound in the form of a sort of marmalade, in tubs, and that he sold the tubs in large numbers to smaller dealers. The price which he received from the retail merchants was twice the cost of the dried apricots, and the retail merchants sold the product at a considerable additional advance. The demand for the article was great and was rapidly increasing, as the consumers found it delicious."

It is evident that in the production of this article the enterprising manufacturer by the necessary addition of water and some sugar at least doubled the weight of the dried apricots, and that as he charged for this compound twice as much as he paid for the dried article, he received four times the original cost to him, charging as much for the water which he had added as for the fruit itself, and it can hardly be supposed that the cost of manufacture was sufficient to offset the price which he received for the water. He certainly is deserving of all praise for his ingenuity and enterprise, but it is something of a pity that the California grower himself had not possessed the acumen to forestall him.

The situation is ludicrous. It is hardly more so, however, than the common knowledge that the delicious apricot marmalade made by Crosse & Blackwell of London, and consumed with so much gusto by the epicures of San Francisco, is made exactly after the fashion of the New England grocer, though possibly with a little more skill—that is to say, Crosse & Blackwell buy apricots grown and dried in California, pay the charges of transporting them 6000 miles to London, manufacture them into marmalade and ship this concoction 6000 miles back to San Francisco, where in buying it we pay the transportation charge of 12,000 miles on the fruit and 6000 miles on the water and the glass or stone packages, besides a comfortable profit to the manufacturers and to various dealers through whose hands the product has passed.

The absurdity of all this is both pitiful and disgraceful. The apricot grows in very few places in the world. It is nearer like the banana than any other fruit in delicacy of flavor and richness of nutritive elements. If California grew nothing but apricots it would still be the most fortunate section of the Union, for this is the rarest and most valuable of all the fruits grown outside of the tropics. Seemingly it is only Californians who do not realize how valuable it is.

If the freight charges on apricot marmalade from California to the Atlantic seaboard are too heavy to permit of the profitable manufacture of the article here, it is difficult to see why dried apricots should not be shipped East and there made into marmalade by agents of the California growers, or a unit of a sufficient number of growers to establish a factory on a large scale.

Marmalade, however, is not the only or even the best, though the daintiest, form in which dried apricots may be prepared for table use, for marmalade is a confection, whereas the apricot is not only a delicious fruit but is a nutritious food as well. In this last regard it stands practically alone among the fruits produced in the United States. This gives it a special value which probably not an Eastern consumer in a hundred thousand understands. The work of educating the people of the East in this regard is one that might be undertaken by Californians with great profit to themselves.

TONIO READING.

It is fortunate for us that the southern fiestas are in their glory to divide attention and relieve the public mind from the strain of the Emmanuel Church crimes. There is always more or less of danger in a long-continued reading of such atrocities as powerfully affect the sensibilities of the mind. Such reading tends to produce a morbid condition of all the faculties, both moral and mental, and where there is any weakness or abnormal development of either, the consequences are often seriously evil and sometimes tragic. Instances of such results are common, and it is only an ordinary truth that at one time or another much about crime should read also a great deal about the brighter, happier and better things of life.

The reports from the fiestas bring to us every day exactly the kind of reading needed to offset the reports of the great crime. Here we have glimpses of humanity under its loveliest and most wholesome aspect. In these reports, where skillful writers live with one another to reproduce in jewel-colored, flower-sweet words the beauty and the joy of the profuse festivals, there is a power to charm away all gloomy thoughts, all sick fancies and all ghoulish imaginings. There is the healthful life of the sunshine and the breezy, open air in these descriptions. They are warm, rich and glowing in their pictures of a vigorous, virtuous, joyous humanity, and they suggest to us the Elysian life of love and grace and beauty, a vital tonic for the morbid mind and a refreshing stimulant for the oppressed heart.

Read the stories of the fiestas and see how fair and pure and sweet life is in California despite the wretchedness and the crime that torments us here and there. Happiness is the normal life of man, and in its atmosphere he breathes most healthfully. To all its impulses, moreover, he is fortunately sensitive. From every scene where joy dwells there radiates a spiritual illumination at which every mind brightens, and in its light every heart is glad. There are sad, bad, mad things in the world, it is true, but none the less it is a world where health prevails and goodness lives. A thousand airy passions, boundless pity and loves without stain" are throbbing all around us, and their existence is manifest most conspicuously at this time in those fiestas where love dances amid the roses to the sound of sweet mu-

sic; where the voices of healthy-minded, happy-hearted men and women come to us mingled with the clear, free laughter that will move us also to smile and be glad.

The local elections which are now proceeding in the East show that the "side parties" are cutting a considerable figure, as they possibly did in the recent elections in California. These departures indicate the necessity of missionary work on the part of the Republican party, which may be depended upon to promote all that is best for the greatest number of citizens.

That there should have been the least suspicion that Count Yamagata, a Japanese field-marshal, was an Austrian arch-duke in disguise might cause every Austrian to wonder if there are no external physical differences between them and Japs; and then they are likely to be justly angry.

AROUND THE CORRIDORS.

The Hon. Jeremiah Lynch of San Francisco was in a poetic mood yesterday. "I believe," said Mr. Lynch, "in the beauties of verse. I believe it is part of a man's conscience and an element of his soul. I—" "Excuse me, Senator, but can you tell me who your favorite poet is?" inquired a scholar who sat by Mr. Lynch in the window of the Lick Hotel.

"Omar Khayyam, a Persian astronomer-poet the author of 'The Rubaiyat.'"

"Why?"

"Because, sir," replied Mr. Lynch, assuming a thoughtful expression, "because he wrote of



HON. JEREMIAH LYNCH.
(Sketches from life for the "Call" by N. Kneel.)

religion and life as it really was, and did it without offending. Let me think a moment. Do you recall the lines? Let me see. Oh, here it is:

"I sent my soul into the invisible
Some letter of that after life to spell,
And by and by my soul returned
And said: 'I have been to the other side, and I am here.'"

"Can't you remember it all, but anyhow he was a marvelous man. I must freshen up a little on Omar. There is another verse about the—by Jove, I really must freshen up on Omar."

"Well, now, Senator, to go deeper into the world of letters. Tell me your favorite novel."

"Robert Louis Stevenson I consider the peer of not the superior of modern writers. He was the Oliver Goldsmith of the present generation and no better writer of English ever lived. His sentences were pure and simple, but they were resplendent with meaning and strength. He was a genius. We are just learning to appreciate him and I don't know, though." Mr. Lynch paused a moment, and after calculating to himself a little ventured to remark that Stevenson made about \$200,000 a year on his books, all of which he considered pretty good money.

"Certainly, Jere," said an old acquaintance, "a man who has been such a slave to poetry and prose must always have a musical idol."

"If you mean what is my favorite song, I will tell you the drinking song from 'Lucifer's Burgin.' It goes like this: 'In order to further the knowledge of his listeners Mr. Lynch hummed a few lines. "Do you know it?" he said, looking around the circle for a nod of familiarity, "and the chorus is—" some of which he sang in a low, musical voice.

"Oh, yes, of course," responded a majority of the gentlemen present. "You're right. That's a great song."

At this juncture several voices hummed little melodies taken from different parts of the opera, and everybody decided that Lynch was right about the Senator. Now, more presently the conversation turned to the right of ordinary mortals to touch the lyre of Homer.

"By the way, Senator, do you think a business man is justified in writing poetry?"

"It all depends upon the appreciation it receives," answered the Senator. Now, most poets amount to nothing while they live; therefore, few men are justified. Some day I will be dead myself; therefore the future is encouraging."

"Let me tell you how I came to owe a debt of gratitude to a man with plenty of nerve," said L. R. Mead, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association, a few minutes in the rotunda of the Mills building last evening. "About a score of years ago I visited the Coeur d'Alene mining region in what was then the sparsely settled Territory of Idaho. I went as the representative of some creditors of a mine that had failed, and my business was to investigate the company's affairs and see if any settlement could be effected. I reached the camp in the morning, and was not long in learning that the miners who had been thrown out of work by the shutdown hadn't received a cent of their last month's wages, and that the mine superintendent had quieted the demands by assuring the crew that I would be along in a few days and settle with the wage-claimants dollar for dollar. Consequently I was besieged from the moment I alighted from the stage. Explained to the miners my position, and assured them that my visit was simply one of investigation."

"Well, there was one miner who wouldn't take any explanation. He was commonly known as 'Red' and he was a real brute. His language and actions were all decidedly tough. He drew me aside, showed me his account and said, gruffly: 'Say, captain, I want my stuff. You can't put me off the way you did the rest of the boys, because I won't stand it. I want my money, and I want it in twenty-four hours, or you'll have trouble on your hands. Square me up, and I'll help you out a little, for the boys are pretty sore.'"

"That bad man steered up against me time and again, repeating the warning to 'fork over his stuff' in the specified number of hours. The miners had law in their own hands in that camp, and I began to fear that the bad man might do me some injury."

"On the afternoon of that day I got into conversation with another guest at the hotel. I explained to him the specified number of hours, and we strolled through the camp together."

"Evening came, and the bad man came with me. I was standing on the hotel steps alone. To my astonishment the fellow didn't mention the subject of money at all. He asked me a question. It was: 'Do you know Earp?'"

"Earp?" I replied, wondering what motive prompted such a question. "Know him," I laughed; "I should think I did."

"Where did you get acquainted with Earp?" asked the bad man.

"Why, I've bunked and eaten with the Earp boys down in Arizona," said I, chuckling to myself at the curious turn of affairs. The newspapers had told me who the Earps were, but I pretended that I had never known them, so I said: 'I went to school with the Earps.'"

"Is that so?" he murmured thoughtfully. "Then he must be a good friend of yours.'"

"Of course," said I.

"The tough air had actually vanished. He walked a few paces on his heel and walked away. I had no more trouble in camp. The miners treated me with respect and politeness. I had accidentally fallen into the good graces of Wyatt Earp, who was my companion in the afternoon walk. He was a bigger man than I, of whom the Territory stood in respect closely bordering on the best. Wyatt Earp had the reputation of being the best shot and most nifty man in the diggings. I was surprised when the hotel clerk informed me of the name of my illustrious companion, and I was glad to hear that my brief sojourn at that camp my chief expense was in keeping at that deadshot of a brother of Bill Earp in cigars and liquid refreshments. His reputation proved my safeguard and security at the mines."

George B. Walker, a mining man who has been north for the past ten years, has lately been back in Arizona, where he was in the early '80s. Speaking of Prescott he said: "It is a lively little place. The people are there to stay; they believe in the town and in the country and the mines, but it is very strange that they will not take any trouble to beautify the place. They could easily enough grow grass, but will not do it. One's first impression of such places is unfavorable, and unjustly so, through this seeming want of public interest. There are some fine mines in Arizona, particularly in the northern portion, where there is more gold. I believe that the United Verde at Jerome, the product of which is gold, silver and copper, is one of the greatest mines in the world. Clark, the Colorado banker, who is one of the principal owners, has lately I understand invested a million in reduction works at Jersey City for handling the product of this mine."

PERSONALS.

Dr. A. M. Rohr of Santa Rosa is at the Lick.

Dr. James A. Moore of Hanford is at the Lick.

Dr. F. McLaughlin of Truckee is at the Baldwin.

Dr. H. Miller of Hanford is a guest at the Baldwin.

Elías Carle, a contractor of Sacramento, is at the Lick.

Judge W. M. Conley of Madera is a guest at the Lick.

Dr. J. A. Dawson of Grayson is registered at the Grand.

Dr. E. W. Whitney of Salt Lake is a guest at the Grand.

Dr. George H. Jackson of Woodland is stopping at the Grand.

Dr. William D. Knight of Sacramento is registered at the Grand.

F. M. Miller, a merchant of Fresno, is among the guests of the Lick.

Dr. J. F. Boyce of Santa Rosa is one of yesterday's arrivals at the Lick.

Dr. George A. White of Sacramento is in town and stopping at the Grand.

J. C. Shinn, a horticulturist of Niles, registered at the Lick yesterday.

D. E. Knight, a capitalist of Marysville, arrived at the Lick yesterday.

George H. Wardell, a banker of Healdsburg, is stopping at the California.

John T. Sullivan of the Sea Beach Hotel, Santa Cruz, is at the California.

James M. Quilter, the United States Marshal of Washington, is at the Grand.

John Garwood, a merchant of Stockton, and Mrs. Garwood, are guests at the Grand.

G. G. Brooks, a merchant of Colusa, and his bride, registered at the Grand yesterday.

Dr. Thomas Ross came down from Sacramento yesterday and registered at the Grand.

J. Bannalock, a mining man of Grass Valley, was among yesterday's arrivals at the Occidental.

Sheriff U. S. Gregory of Amador came into town yesterday on his way East on a visit and registered at the Grand.

P. A. Buell, one of the active supporters of the local road, came down from Sacramento yesterday and put up at the Grand.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

In promoting the prosperity of a city pluck is one-quarter the battle, and the courage to tell the truth about that which threatens or retards is the other quarter of the first half. Pluck and courage, then, with natural resources and good government and good location, are all there is in the building up. Those persons who are content to live in the present and take no thought for the morrow—Sacramento Record-Union.

The monometallists are tearing their hair trying to persuade Japan to take gold rather than silver from China. But they will never succeed. In the first place, China could not find the gold to pay with; in the next place, Japan would not have it. In the talk of "gold credit" is all right, but that credit would at once be converted, when needed, into silver.

Oh, what a wise lot of Wall Street prophets we have, to be sure—Santa Fe New Mexican.

The fact that the price of silver advanced about 10 cents an ounce in two weeks has been regarded by many as the beginning of more prosperous times for the silver miners. The rise was equivalent to about 15 per cent. If it had been 20 cents, it would not have been so much. It was a rise of \$25,000,000 in value to the annual production of silver in this country—Santa Cruz Sentinel.

The shipment of flowers from California to the East is a new phase of local commerce which cannot fail to call a great deal of attention to the fact so often lost sight of that California has actually no winter—Santa Barbara Press.

As reputable papers refuse to advertise the lotteries and Wells, Fargo & Co. will no longer accept of them, the lotteries will soon be compelled to go out of business—San Jose Mercury.

If the Monroe doctrine is worth anything it should be enforced when circumstances demand—Phoenix Gazette.

The people of the Interior of the State have good cause for feeling very friendly toward the CALL—Merced Sun.

Virtue bears up under accusation with less noise than guilt—Pendleton Oregonian.

SUPPOSED TO BE HUMOROUS.

McSwatters—I tell you what, but Mesmer looks unusually happy for a man who has got twine.

McSwatters—Man, didn't you know that his business was that of a hypnotizer and he practices on the kids—Syracuse Post.

Young Girl (going through jail)—Poor, poor man. May I offer you these flowers?

Convict (from behind the bars)—You've made a mistake, miss. The fellow that killed his wife and children is in the next cell. I'm here for stealing a loaf of bread—Truth.

Rhodes (as he and Mr. Rhodes are leaving Chicago)—That a refreshing sermon that was, wasn't it?

Mrs. Rhodes (sharply)—I don't know, I didn't go to sleep—Truth.

(The lady arrives a little late at the sewing circle). Servant—Excuse me, madame, but I'd advise you to wait a few minutes. Just now they are talking about you—Humoristische Blätter.

Archivist—Our motto is "down with all titles and decorations!"

Reformer—What decorations do you allude to?

GLEWS STILL LEAD.

Continued from Fifth Page.

Durrant is one of the men who are well known at this time, for a hundred investigators have been prying into his life and a thousand gossips have been telling everything they know, think or suspect concerning him. As a result of all this, enough has been disclosed to show that he led what is called "a double life"; that is to say, he is a normal young man who has lived as other young men. When in church he has been good, and when in the street at night he has sought to overcome the world and experience life in all its phases.

Men who can gratify their appetites in the easy way of a night's frolic do not commit such crimes as that which has rendered Emmanuel Church a place forever tabooed; a building to be abandoned and nevermore used for the worship of God. We must look for a different type of man altogether. We must seek a man who has not lived light and easy in the world, but one whose instincts and appetites, dammed up by a narrow creed or some curse of nature, have found no outlet until they have swollen far beyond their natural limit and made him a demon in body, brain and soul.

In this respect the philosophy of crime accords with the evidence. There is that man of 40, whom the girl knew. The man in whom she intuitively felt the presence of the demon, but of whom she dared not speak. There is the gray hair found in the clotted blood. These things do not point to Durrant.

It is not worth while to go over the minutiae of the evidence. It should be borne in mind, however, that Durrant did not leave his mother's house until 8 p. m. He stopped at the army and made arrangements to go with his corps on the next morning. He arrived at D. Vogel's at 9:30. His face on arriving there was warm with perspiration, but neither his hands nor his clothing showed any trace of blood nor of any struggle. Is it physically possible that he could have butchered the poor girl in the way she was, without getting any blood on him? Is it physically possible that he could have gone anywhere to change his clothes and get back in time to reach Dr. Vogel's residence by 9:30?

The whole case is another warning against the folly of trusting circumstantial evidence too far. The cases where wrong has been done by reason of such evidence are innumerable. The more the details of the case of Durrant are examined, the more the evidence of the known facts seems to acquit Durrant. The police should resume the search for the murderer. He is a man about 40 years old, of medium height, of Durrant; he was probably rarely, if ever, seen in Miss Williams' company; he lives in all likelihood not far from the church and is familiar with it.

JOHN McNAUGHT.

DURRANT WAS ANGRY

A Scene in the Prison by His Refusal to Leave His Cell.

The protest made by General Dickinson, counsel for Durrant, before Judge Conlan during the arraignment of the prisoner against his client's being taken to the Morgue to be present at the inquest, had its effect upon Durrant yesterday morning. When Sergeant Burke and Detective Gibson drove to the City Prison in a hack and notified Captain Stone that they wanted Durrant the captain went to the prisoner's cell. He unlocked the door and told Durrant there was a carriage waiting for him outside.

"Where am I going?" asked Durrant, without moving from his seat.

"I don't know," said the captain; "the Chief has sent a carriage for you."

"Where am I going?" insisted Durrant.

"I tell you I don't know. All I know is that the Chief wants you."

"I refuse to go out of here unless I am subpoenaed."

"I don't know anything about that. Come along, and don't keep the carriage waiting."

"I want a subpoena," said Durrant, defiantly.

The captain had borne Durrant's refusal to leave his cell with the utmost patience; but his last remark, coupled with the defiant attitude assumed by him, was too much for him.

"If you don't come at once," said the captain, sternly, "I will soon pack you out of this."

Durrant saw that the captain meant business, and sullenly put on his hat and left the cell. Burke and Gibson, who had been waiting in the carriage and wondering what was the cause of the delay, did not lose any time in seating him and driving him to the morgue.

The advisability of sending Durrant to attend the inquest has been thoroughly discussed by Chief Crowley and the Coroner. They were afraid that the defense would make capital of this point, and, shadowed by General Dickinson's protest to Judge Conlan. They consulted District Attorney Barnes as to the rights of the prisoner in the matter, and he gave his opinion that the Coroner has a right to subpoena any one he may desire as a witness.

Following on this advice, the Coroner yesterday morning sent a deputy with a subpoena upon Chief Crowley to deliver Durrant into his hands, and the Chief had to obey the subpoena.

Notwithstanding the opinion of the District Attorney, it is said that the point will be raised that, as Durrant has the right to refuse to testify, there was no need to subpoena him, and that the fact that he was made to attend against his will shows a disposition on the part of the police to persecute him.

OUT AT THE RACETRACK.

Thornhill's Win Was an Unwelcome Surprise to Form Players.

AN UNPOPULAR DECISION.

Bellicoso Given a Race That Most People Thought Quirt Won.

Coady and Sloane each rode two winners yesterday.

Thornhill ran the mile from wire to wire yesterday in 1:40.4.

Tod Sloan, who rode Thornhill, is said to have won \$600 over his victory.

In my opinion Colonel Chinn will have all kinds of money after the Harlem derby.

Rey Alta was a supposed "good thing" in the last race. Ed Purser got aboard of it, but also played Quirt.

Tom Ryan's string of horses, including the speedy Tartarion, will probably leave for the East next Tuesday.

One man who figured Thornhill to win on his last two races finally admitted that he had once been in jail for burglary.

Louis Lissak and Naglee Burke beat enough money on Bellicoso to found an asylum for persons that bet on horseraces.

Ab Stemler's face looked like the man in the moon after an attack of tripe when Thornhill came in ahead of Lovdal.

Bookmaker Walter booked yesterday under the name of F. C. Ives, vice A. J. Levy, resigned from the game. Cause—too deep.

W. O'B. Macdonough wagered nearly enough on Lovdal and Quirt to buy Ormonde's best son Orme. That Sacramento tip was a hot one.

Bob Isom is quite a bicycle crank. Judging by Thornhill's performance yesterday Bob must have lost a pedal when he rode him on Monday.

When Don Fulano and Realization are beaten easy in 1:38, I think it a good thing to migrate to England and try fortune on the English turf. Willie Sims is in good form just at present.

If Mike Casey, the steeplechase-rider, was to start for market astride of a mule and be held up on the way, Mike would undoubtedly be unfortunate enough to be accused of standing in with the highwayman.

Gilead's run yesterday was enough to make Hamlet himself act as first grave-digger. One turfite remarked that his great four-mile run was just beginning to start him. Probably so, but it came on him suddenly.

The departure of the horses of the Kentucky Club has delayed upward of a week the principal indebtedness being a feed bill amounting to something over \$400. Matters were satisfactorily settled, and Lissak and his stablemates rolled out of Frisco yesterday.

It is probably just as well for Denny Lynch of the Arizona stable that he did not succeed in matching Mids against Flashlight for \$5000 a side. Taking the run of Mids yesterday into consideration, it looks as though Tom Moore, the owner of Flashlight, would be spending some of Mr. Lynch's coin about this time.

Thomas Lundy, the owner of Thornhill, explained to President Williams and the stewards that the running of the horse was inexplicable to him, and that no attempt at fraud had been made on his part. Penn Moore, his present trainer, is an honest and pains-taking young trainer, who has but lately had full charge of the horse, and he admits the horse was good start, and was unable to account for his poor showing.

Ab Stemler says he will bid the half-faced chestnut up and get him if he ever catches him in a selling race. But so has Thomas Lundy, the owner of Thornhill. Mr. Lundy backed his horse on his two previous starts and the horse ran most disappointingly. Yesterday his owner let him run unbacked and the bookmakers are thinking about presenting him with a service of gold plate, for their sheets looked most inviting after the race.

There were two features of the track yesterday that tended to have a very exhilarating effect on the day's sport. The first was the victory of Thornhill in the mile and a sixteenth handicap, over a good field with 15 to 1 against him, and the second was the very unpopular decision given by the judges in the last race, when they placed Bellicoso ahead of Quirt, and an angry crowd of race-goers surrounded the judges' stand and gave vent to their displeasure by hissing the decision. A squad of patrolmen at once surrounded the stand, and for a while it looked as though a small-sized riot was in course of construction, but the crowd dwindled away when they saw the decision was final.

In the handicap Gilead opened a 9 to 5 favorite, but it was not his day. From Fives Lovdal, fresh from Sacramento alfalfa, was pounded down to 2 1/2 to 1, to which figure Gilead receded in the betting, the two going to the post equal choices. Mids was firm at 3 to 1, but the pencilers didn't give away a ticket on one of the others.

Briefly, there was but one horse in it, and that was Thornhill. Sloan went out in front when the flag fell, and he led from last to finish, winning by three lengths in 1:47. Lovdal wound up second, about the same distance in front of Mids. Those who held a winning ticket were about as plentiful as a crap-shooter at a church festival.

The race that caused the pow-wow was the last one on the card—a six-furlong dash, with four starters. The general figures were 7 to 5 and take your pick against Quirt and Bellicoso. Rey Alta was backed down from 10 to 5 to 1. Playful was in poor demand.

Bellicoso took the lead soon after the flag fell, holding it until well into the stretch, where Quirt drew alongside of him and the two indulged in a drive to the wire. Isom, on Bellicoso, carried Quirt out from the drag to the wire, but at that the half-faced mare appeared to have won by about six inches, but the judges viewed it differently and gave the race to Bellicoso. Quirt's rider, Chevalier, says most emphatically that he won, and I will add that I think he is right when he says so. At any rate it did not suit the crowd, the majority of which were positive the line mare finished in front.

The first race, at seven furlongs, was taken very cleverly by the 3 to 5 favorite Mulberry, well ridden by Tod Sloan. Faro as cleverly got the place from Del Norte.

The orange with green sash colors of Theodore Winters led the field to the wire in the second race, Adelaide, the 9 to 5 favorite, winning off the reel with Coady up. In a drive, Red Root beat Agitato half a length for the place.

Marionette was the third straight favorite to win, eloping with the two-year old race very impressively, going to the post a 3 to 5 chance. Tennessee Maid had no trouble in disposing of Walter J for the place.

Opening in the betting at 9 to 5, Don Fulano was backed down to even money, to win the fifth race, a five and a-half furlong spin. In the Root beat Agitato second choice with 2 to 1 about him. The Howard flocks thought their horse fit, and got as good as 6 to 1 against him.

The Don and Realization chased out in front when the field was sent away, showing the way into the stretch. An eighth from the wire Realization had enough and it looked like an easy thing for Don Fulano. Coming like a shot from the rear Howard passed him a hundred yards from home and won in a canter. In the hands of his present trainer Howard is a greatly im-

NEW TO-DAY-DRY GOODS.

IMMENSE LEADERS FOR TO-DAY!

From the numberless bargains in new and seasonable goods that are drawing such crowds to our great sale this week we select the following choice lines and offer them as specials to-day at

REDUCED PRICES THAT MAKE THEM STILL GREATER VALUES!

MEN'S FURNISHINGS!

At 25 Cents a Yard. 120 dozen BOYS' PERCALE WAISTS AND BLOUSES, neat patterns, warranted fast colors, extra good value for 50c, will be offered at 25c each.

At 35 Cents a Yard. 250 dozen MEN'S AND BOYS' UNLAUNDERED SHIRTS, made of good, heavy muslin, re-enforced linen buttons, patent facings and gussets, good value for 65c, will be sold for 35c each.

At 50 Cents a Yard. 38 dozen MEN'S FANCY PERCALE LAUNDERED SHIRTS, collar attached, warranted fast colors and in a large variety of patterns, usually sold for \$1, will be offered at 50c each.

At 75 Cents a Yard. 96 dozen MEN'S UNDYED SANITARY LAMB'S WOOL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, warranted thoroughly shrunk, regular price \$1 each garment, will be sold at 75c each.

At 1.25 a Yard. BLACK TOSCA NET, striped with dots, all silk, 45 inches wide, regular value \$3.

FOUR SPECIALS!

At 5 Cents a Yard. 1000 pieces BEST GRADE SEERSUCKERS AND GINGHAMS, fair assortment, value for 12 1/2c.

At \$1.85 Each. 5 cases FULL-SIZE MARSEILLES BED-SREADS, good quality, value for \$2.

At 25 Cents a Yard. ANOTHER LOT BLEACHED TABLE DAMASK, 56 inches wide, in nice styles, value for 40c.

At 7 Cents a Yard. 250 pieces FRUIT OF LOOM YARD-WIDE MUSLIN, value for 10c.

NEW LACES!

At 20 Cents a Yard. BUTTER POINT DE VENISE LACE, 2 3/4 inches wide, regular value 50c.

At 35 Cents a Yard. BUTTER POINT DE VENISE LACE, 4 1/2 inches wide, regular value 75c.

At 50 Cents a Yard. BUTTER POINT DE VENISE LACE, 6 inches wide, regular value \$1.

At 65 Cents a Yard. BUTTER POINT DE VENISE LACE, 8 inches wide, regular price \$1 50.

At 25 Cents a Yard. BLACK AND CREAM CHANTILLY LACE, all silk, 7 inches wide, regular value 45c.

At 25 Cents a Yard. BUTTER NET-POINT DE VENISE LACE, 8 inches wide, regular value 60c.

At 20 Cents a Yard. BLACK BOURDON LACE, 5 inches wide, regular value 40c.

At \$1.25 a Yard. BLACK TOSCA NET, striped with dots, all silk, 45 inches wide, regular value \$3.

HANDKERCHIEFS!

At 10 Cents Each. LADIES' SHEER SCALLOPED EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS (some slightly imperfect), regular value 20c.

At 15 Cents Each. LADIES' SHEER SCALLOPED EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS (some slightly imperfect), regular value 25c.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

At 50 Cents. 75 dozen LADIES' 4-BUTTON KID GLOVES, in brown and tan shades, regular value 75c, will be offered at 50c a pair.

At 55 Cents. 75 dozen LADIES' 8-BUTTON LENGTH MOUSEQUETAIRED UNPRESSED KID GLOVES, in heliotrope, emerald, purple and pearly shades, regular value \$1, will be offered at 55c a pair.

REBIBBONS! REBIBBONS!

At 15 Cents. No. 22 ALL SILK SATIN AND GROS-GRAIN REBIBBON, in black only, will be offered at 15c.

At 25 Cents. FANCY HAT REBIBBONS, in shaded and stripes, all silk, 3 1/2 inches wide, will be offered at 25c.

At 40 Cents. FANCY HAT REBIBBONS, 3 1/2 inches wide, in crepon effects, fancy stripes, will be offered at 40c.

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!

At \$1.00. CARRIAGE PARASOLS, in gloria silk (lined), in black only, will be offered at \$1.

At \$1.35. CARRIAGE PARASOLS, in twilled gloria silk, ruffled and lined, will be offered at \$1 35.

SUNSHADES!

At \$1.75. 24-INCH BLACK SUNSHADES, in gloria silk, with Dresden, glass, horn and natural handles, paragon frames, will be offered at \$1 75.

WAISTS AND GOWNS!

At 50 Cents. LADIES' LAUNDERED SHIRT WAIST, yoke back, full sleeves, will be offered at 50c.

At 75 Cents. LADIES' EXTRA FINE LAUNDERED SHIRT WAIST, in pink, blue and lavender stripe, yoke back, full sleeves, extra good value at \$1 25, will be offered at 75c.

At 50 Cents. LADIES' GOWNS, made of heavy muslin, lined back, yoke of fine tucks, all seams finished, will be offered at 50c.

At \$1.00. LADIES' GOWNS, made of Wamsutta muslin, pleated back, jabot front of fine embroidery, full sleeves, will be offered at \$1.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY!

At 15 Cents a Pair. CHILDREN'S BLACK RIBBED COTTON HOSE, extra heavy and seamless, double knees, heels and toes, regular price 25c.

At 15 Cents a Pair. LADIES' BLACK COTTON HOSE, fine gauge, double heels and toes, Hermsdorf black, regular price 25c.

At 25 Cents a Pair. LADIES' COTTON HOSE, extra high spliced heels and toes, black and tan colors, Hermsdorf dye, regular price \$1 50 per dozen.

At 50 Cents a Pair. LADIES' ONYX BLACK SILK PLEATED HOSE, extra high spliced heels and toes, warranted fast black and stainless, regular price 80c.

Advertisement for J. J. O'Brien, located at Murphy Building, Market and Jones Streets.

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Advertisement for J. J. O'Brien, located at Murphy Building, Market and Jones Streets.

proved horse and will be dangerous in any company.

SUMMARY.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17, 1895.

764. FIRST RACE—Seven furlongs; selling; purse \$300.

Ind. Horse, weight, jockey. St. 1/2 Str. Fin. (744) Nephew, 105 (Sloan)..... 3 5/8 27 13 736 Faro, 102 (J. Lloyd)..... 2 1/2 16 21 (728) Del Norte, 98 (Coady)..... 7 8 67 81 734 Silver, 84 (E. Jones)..... 6 47 41 54 734 Grodz, 94 (Chevalier)..... 4 12 21 48 736 Silver, 84 (E. Jones)..... 3 26 52 61 734 Grodz, 94 (Chevalier)..... 4 12 21 48 691 Remus, 92 (A. Isom)..... 5 62 8 8

Good start. Won driving. Time, 1:29. Winner, ch. h. by Spanghede-The Niece. Betting: Nephew 3 to 5, Faro 7 to 1, Del Norte 15 to 1, Silver 20 to 1, Polaski 7 to 1, Grodz 12 to 1, Sue Abbot 30 to 1, Remus 15 to 1.

765. SECOND RACE—One mile; selling; three-year-olds and upward; purse \$300.

Ind. Horse, weight, jockey. St. 1/2 Str. Fin. 752 Adelaide, 94 (Coady)..... 1 17 12 17 715 Red Root, 95 (Sloan)..... 4 47 39 29 746 Agitato, 98 (Chevalier)..... 5 24 27 37 728 Fleetwood, 90 (Shepard)..... 6 34 34 46 746 Bolink, 97 (G. Miller)..... 7 59 51 42 693 Rosalee, 88 (Pigott)..... 5 62 8 8

Good start. Won handily. Time, 1:44 1/4. Winner, b. c. by El Rio Rey-Galea. Betting: Adelaide 9 to 5, Red Root 4 to 1, Agitato 8 to 1, Bolink 7 to 2, Fleetwood 12 to 1, Rosalee 10 to 1.

766. THIRD RACE—Four and a half furlongs; two-year-olds; purse \$300.

Ind. Horse, weight, jockey. St. 1/2 Str. Fin. (730) Marionette, 115 (R. Isom)..... 3 26 27 13 735 Lovdal, 114 (Covington)..... 4 47 39 29 695 Mids, 103 (R. Isom)..... 2 24 21 35 749 Don Cesar, 94 (E. Jones)..... 3 21 25 37 749 Gilead, 118 (G. Miller)..... 7 59 51 42 743 Mary, 89 (Riley)..... 5 67 65 67 747 Playful, 93 (Riley)..... 4 29 29 47

Good start. Won easily. Time, 1:09 1/4. Winner, ch. g. by Tyrant-Maryette. Betting: Howard 9 to 2, Don Cesar 10 to 1, Marionette 10 to 1, Lovdal 15 to 1, North 25 to 1, De la Guerra 150 to 1.

768. SIXTH RACE—Five and a half furlongs; selling; three-year-olds and upward; purse \$300.

Ind. Horse, weight, jockey. St. 1/2 Str. Fin. (735) Howard, 103 (Covington)..... 3 21 25 37 735 Lovdal, 114 (Covington)..... 4 47 39 29 695 Mids, 103 (R. Isom)..... 2 24 21 35 749 Don Cesar, 94 (E. Jones)..... 3 21 25 37 749 Gilead, 118 (G. Miller)..... 7 59 51 42 743 Mary, 89 (Riley)..... 5 67 65 67 747 Playful, 93 (Riley)..... 4 29 29 47

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SUMMARY OF THE MARKETS.

Petroleum 2c higher again.
Cane and Denine also advanced 2c.
Silver higher.
Wheat firm. Wheat freight quiet.
Barley dull and weak.
Oats, Corn and Rye active.
Horn and Middlesingh firm.
Hay, Straw and Rolled Barley weak.
Beans easy for flour.
Soybeans neglected and nominal.
Wheat demand for flour.
Mexican Dollars advanced.
Potatoes and Onions weak.
Butter and Cheese steady.
Poultry generally down.
First cherries of the season arrived.
Apples expected scarce.
Curtis Fruits unchanged.
Dried Fruits, Nuts and Raisins dull.
Good Wool sales active.
Hops neglected.
Hams and Bacon very firm.
Hides stiff and active.
Meat market in good shape.
Grain Bags steady.
Pine Wood higher.

WEATHER BUREAU REPORT.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU, SAN FRANCISCO.
April 17, 5 P. M.—Synopsis and general forecast:

The pressure is highest in Washington and Oregon and lowest in Arizona. Fair weather prevails throughout the country, except in the West, where light rain has fallen.
The changes in temperature have not been marked.

The following are seasonal rainfalls to date as compared with the same date last year: Baraka, 39.92; last year 50.88; Red Bluff 27.07; last year 30.45; Sacramento 23.96; last year 27.07; San Francisco 23.96; last year 16.10; Fresno 12.95; last year 6.17; Los Angeles 15.36; last year 6.40; San Jose 15.36; last year 6.40; Yuma 2.97; last year 2.16 inches.

San Francisco date: Maximum temperature 59, minimum 50, mean 54.5.
Forecast made at San Francisco for the thirty hours ending midnight, April 18, 1895:

For Northern California: Fair, nearly stationary temperature except slightly warmer at night. A fresh north wind.
For Southern California: Fair, nearly stationary temperature; fresh northerly winds.

W. H. HAMMOND, Forecaster Official.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 17.—There was no indication at the opening on the Stock Exchange of strength and buoyancy which were subsequently infused into the speculation. While the initial advance was active, the market was not heavy, which was partly due to the unsettled character of the trading in American securities on the London Exchange and to the selling here for the foreign account.

General business was not very active, the action of the directors yesterday in discharging the conference committee with the Westinghouse Company, thus abandoning the negotiations looking to a business combination, was the only feature of note.

The very steady feeling prevails, however, and we know of no concessions whatever that have been made on the part of the directors. The market is expected to be quiet for some time.

The sales of the week amounted to 2,373,000 pounds domestic and 1,471,000 pounds foreign. The general market was stronger after 10:15 and continued to move upward until 1:15, when a reaction took place on some of the properties. Before 10:15 trading had resumed its normal character, and the market was active and the market closing buoyant and in a majority of cases above the previous day's closing.

The Philadelphia sales have aggregated 1,109,100 pounds.

German Wool Sales.
ANTWERP, April 17.—At the wool auction sales today 2169 bales were offered, of which 1664 were made up of the same quality as the previous day's sale. The attendance was limited and prices unchanged.

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EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Sterling Exchange, 60 days..... \$4.84 1/2
Sterling Exchange, sight..... 4.84 1/2
New York Exchange, 60 days..... 100
New York Exchange, sight..... 100
Mexican Dollars..... 65 1/2

PRODUCE MARKET.

WHEAT AND OTHER GRAINS.

WHEAT FREIGHTS—Continue quiet at 25s for the coast run of vessels. The charter for the coast run of vessels is 25s for the coast run of vessels. The charter for the coast run of vessels is 25s for the coast run of vessels.

On the Produce Exchange today the Butter market was firm. Creameries, 14 1/2; Dairies, 8 1/2.

Livestock.
The smallness of the supply of cattle sold in the way of lower prices. Arrivals at the market for the week were less than 20,000, a reduction of 5000 head from the corresponding time last year.

The decline in British market prices for live beef steers sold at 55c, the bulk of sales being between 55c and 56c. Extra butchers were steady at 55c.

Sheep—Exporters state that a good foreign outlet is out of the question. The market for sheep is not doing much. To-day's market was quiet and lower.

Receipts—Cattle, 9500; Hogs, 19,000; Sheep, 11,000.

STOCKS IN LONDON.
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HOW IT WAS TELEGRAPHED

An Interesting Pictorial Curiosity Successfully Reproduced.

DRAWING OVER THE WIRE.

The Method by Which the "Call" Received Its Fiesta Picture.

The picture which was successfully telegraphed to the CALL from Los Angeles yesterday morning excited a great deal of favorable comment from those who saw it. It is a curiosity in its way, for never before has a picture been telegraphed to a newspaper so as to have it appear with the reading matter which was telegraphed with it.

The process by which the picture was sent over the wire yesterday was a very simple one, but the result shows it to be most effective. Down in Los Angeles the picture was drawn on a checked surface, similar to the one represented. It was, of course, drawn in as simple a manner as possible, for however

Company, San Francisco; Secretary, G. S. Russell of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway; treasurer, J. W. Burnham of the Fitchburg Railway, Boston; executive committee, F. M. Luce of the Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago, C. P. Chesbro of the Wabash and St. Louis and J. R. Cavanagh of the "Big Four," Indianapolis.

It was decided to hold the twenty-first annual session at Cleveland on Tuesday in June, 1896. The association was organized in Cleveland twenty years ago by A. W. Davies of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, who is present at this meeting.

The time of the meeting was taken up largely in discussing and passing resolutions looking toward uniformity in the system of dealing with each other. The question of substituting a per diem for the mileage rate now in use for crediting each other for the use of cars was deferred until the American Railway Association, which met yesterday in St. Louis, shall act.

A resolution was adopted expressing the sentiment of the meeting as in favor of the master car-builders proposal to limit the length of cars.

The members of the committee of arrangements, F. M. Luce, William McKay and E. Buckingham were each presented with a silver-handled umbrella and a silver souvenir spoon for their wives for the excellent manner in which they had cared for the association.

In the evening an entertainment was given the delegates in the Maple Hall. Mrs. Spears rendered a piano solo, Walter C. Campbell sang, General N. P. Chipman delivered an address on California and Miss Ethel McKay and Clara True Boardman gave recitations.

To-morrow morning the visitors will leave Third and Townsend streets at 8:15 o'clock for Monterey. They will leave Del

MAY IMPEACH CAMPBELL.

The Grand Jury Takes Action Against the Police Judge.

THE ACCUSED MUST ANSWER.

Charged With Willfully Releasing a Prisoner on Worthless Bonds.

The Grand Jury took action yesterday looking to the impeachment of Police Judge James A. Campbell. Foreman Gagan filed a complaint with the District Attorney, charging Judge Campbell with releasing W. S. Pierce, a bunko stealer, who defied Andrew Ulm out of \$1500, on "straw bonds," knowing them to be such.

It will be remembered that Ulm arrived in San Francisco from Mexico in the latter part of January. He came here for medical treatment. As he stepped from the train at the Oakland hotel he was accosted by Pierce, whom he took to be a traveler on the same train. Pierce, being a person of easy address, soon won his way into the confidence of the stranger. He assisted

ity of the water at the time. Mr. Gaden recited the facts of which the public has already been informed.

It was decided to take the matter up and make a thorough investigation, and a committee was appointed to visit the lake for that purpose.

The Spring Valley Water Company, while it is not supplying the water complained of, is anxious that it should not be condemned. Representatives of the company who were present yesterday stated that an effort had been made to buy up the bog-wallows about the lake and generally improve conditions thereabouts, but they were unable to do so.

They promised to build a sewer about the lake and thus draw off the foul water about the lake. They also agreed not to use the water except in case of a fire or during a water famine in San Francisco, when they should like the privilege of turning it on.

The committee will leave the city at 9 o'clock this morning for the lake.

STABBED WHILE ASLEEP.

William F. Deady, a Gardener, Murdered in a Corner Grocery.

Connie or Frank Kloos Arrested and Charged With Murder.

William F. Deady, a gardener, was stabbed to death while he sat asleep in a grocery saloon at Hayes and Laguna streets early this morning. The crime was committed by Frank Kloos.

William F. Deady lived at 534 Hayes street, and Connie or Frank Kloos at 629 Fulton street.

They were both ward politicians and were discussing early in the evening the recent action of the so-called solid eight in removing or threatening to remove several of the officials appointed when the new Board of Supervisors took office.

Deady subsequently went asleep in a chair, and Kloos pulled out a pocketknife and attacked him. He stabbed him twice in the neck. The first wound was about an inch under the lobe of the left ear, and the second an inch further down, severing the carotid artery.

Policeman P. Coughran heard of the crime and ran into the grocery. He saw Kloos standing at the bar and when asked about the stabbing he said, "I've done it." Coughran picked up the pocketknife, which Kloos had thrown away.

The blade was covered with blood. Kloos was placed under arrest. When taken before Sergeant Wittman he was offensive in his answers to the questions put to him.

Dr. O'Connell, who lives near the grocery, was summoned, and when he saw Deady he immediately summoned the patrol-wagon to have him removed to the Receiving Hospital. When the wagon reached there Dr. Pettit pronounced life extinct, and the Morgue officials were notified.

Kloos was booked on the charge of murder.

Deady is a son of the ex-superintendent of park and gardens. He served as such under the last administration.

HE GUESSED AGAIN.

A Lancashire Recruit's Dilemma When He Guessed Right.

A certain popular general takes great delight in talking to young soldiers, especially when he is not recognized. One day a Lancashire recruit was posted as a sentry on the general's quarters. One of the servants gave him something to eat. A moment later a short, elderly man, attired in a tweed suit and gaiters, with his billycock tilted over his eyes, came up, says the London Telegraph.

"What dost thou want here?" said the sentry.

"Oh, I belong here," said the stranger.

"And what are you doing, eating on sentry?"

"Naw, I'm not. If that had been two minutes later I wud have been fair on to job the knoos."

"Naw, guess again," said the sentry.

"Bread and butter?"

"Naw, it's not; guess again," said the sentry.

"Eh! then, it's bread and butter?"

"Eh! that's reet. Wull tha ha a bite?"

"Thanks, no," said the stranger. "But as you don't appear to know me try and guess who I am."

"Eh! that's a reet. Tha's general's guess."

"You're wrong; try again."

"Well, that might be the general's butler."

"No, but you are getting nearer."

"Eh! thou might be th' wud buffer hisself."

"Right," said the stranger. "I am the old butler himself."

"Eh!" gasped the sentry, shaking violently and holding out the towel.

"This while I gie thee a chuck up" (present arms).

The general turned away to hide a smile he could not repress at the sentry's confusion. A few days later, at his inspection the general said he had met met him at different times and places who failed to recognize him, and hoped it would not occur in the future. Our Lancashire lad, who expected to be severely punished, was heard to say: "He's not very big, but he is every inch a sojer, tha knoos."

Mr. Selous, the celebrated English traveler and hunter, says that the great course of the British Empire is Africa is drink.

I heard this afternoon that there was some kind of a proceeding or information filed in the Superior Court against me by the Grand Jury. I was wondering what it could possibly be. I was fully aware of the fact that I had committed no offense against the law, and it kind of puzzled me.

On investigation I found that they had claimed I had taken a straw bond in a saloon, in the case of People vs. Pierce and in the case where a lady, the defendant, in this case the three bondsmen appeared before me in the courtroom during the progress of the trial. They were recommended to me by a reputable lawyer and I accepted the bond.

Last Monday night the Grand Jury subpoenaed me to appear before them. I went in and found there a lot of manufacturers and millionaires, who had put into circulation statements which vilified me in regard to certain remarks made by me in the course of a trial, when the striking coopers were before me in my court.

Those statements were that I thought a mechanic ought to get better wages and more to eat, and that a striker was entitled to some measure of sympathy. H. L. Davis, one of the members of the Grand Jury, with a number of other manufacturers, sent round a circular, and they stated that they proposed to defeat me for deciding on a case.

I told him that they could not defeat me and after the election told him so again. In the day camp and on the street I met him in the conventions and beat me in all of them except the Republican Convention, and necessitated my breaking the state to get a more honest election. It is part of the programme to get on the jury and blacken my character.

They know there is no violation of law for which I can be impeached, but I am satisfied that this is done by the Grand Jury and a few millionaires for the purpose of injuring me in the eyes of my fellow citizens. I would be a most remarkable man if in the course of taking thousands of bonds I did not make a mistake in taking one or two of them.

I regard the whole matter as a very foolish one, and it does not disturb me in the least, for I know what the termination of it will be. I did not take the straw bond in a saloon, but in the private office of a man who keeps a saloon.

Judge Lowe said there had been an attempt to put straw bonds on him, but that was a separate and distinct affair. Anyway, it is not yet settled whether the bonds I took are straw bonds. The man showed the deeds of property stated to be in his name.

LAKE MERED WATER.

The Grand Jury yesterday listened to the statement of George T. Gaden, who investigated the Lake Merced water question at the instance of Mayor Sutro and made an elaborate report as to the impur-

VEGETABLE AS A DIET

Perfect Digestion Follows the Use of a Moderate Supply of Vegetables.

DON'T OVERLOAD THE STOMACH.

If You Are Suffering From a Foul Stomach, a Dyspeptic Stomach, a Non-Active Liver or Kidneys, Read This Article.

Purely and simply: perfect digestion is proper assimilation of correct food quantities. If you take too much food you should not expect to digest it all. If you take too much into your stomach you will surely have a sour stomach. When the stomach becomes full you must then take a remedy, and when you do take a remedy be sure you take a vegetable remedy. Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla contains no iodine or potassium, no deadly mineral drugs. It is entirely vegetable.

DIET.

It is essential to have vegetables compose a portion of your diet as it is essential to have water to quench your thirst.

What the Doctor said:

MY SON:



Vegetables are nature's food.

Use Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. Vegetables furnish nitrogen.

Use Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. Vegetables furnish starch food.

Use Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. Vegetables furnish saccharine food.

Use Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. Vegetables furnish oily food.

Use Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. The doctors said these are nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous foods, and that they are essential if you desire health.

If you live on a mixed diet of animal and vegetable food all your organs of digestion will be healthy, provided you do not overload the stomach and it is in proper condition.

Why am I prejudiced to the great Home Remedy? The doctor said. My son, it is a chemical combination of vegetable drugs.

Drugs that act quickly. Drugs that act mildly. Drugs that are nature's remedy.

Drugs derived from vegetable foods. Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla is a specific in all diseases originating from a torpid liver, a foul stomach, from inactive kidneys and from irregular bowels.

If you have been taking sarsaparillas containing mineral drugs and your system is all run down, Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla will cure you.

JOY'S FOR THE JADED-It brings good health to all mankind.

E. W. JOY CO., GENTLEMEN-Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla has been a godsend to me, so nervous that I could scarcely do anything; no appetite, no sleep. Could not eat the most plain diet; could not read, for the pain in my eyes was intense. After going from doctor to doctor I concluded to try your medicine. The change is marvelous. One bottle made me a different woman.

MRS. HENRY T. NEESON, Pockama, Cal.

Tell the smiling druggist that he insults your sense of reason when he offers you a substitute for Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla.

E. W. JOY CO., Gentlemen-When in California last summer I was advised to try Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. I took two bottles during my stay in San Francisco. The change was apparent after taking part of a bottle.

My system was so full of malaria the doctor told me that I never would get rid of it. Since my return from San Francisco I have used Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla regularly and have not had any symptoms of a return of the malaria. It has cured several here-Springfield, Mo.

MR. PHILIP J. SHERMAN, Springfield, Mo.

The Nigger on the fence-The substitute wants a big profit; don't be substituted.

E. W. JOY CO.-GENTLEMEN: I can't say enough for Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. I wish all sufferers would try it. Such a mild and effective medicine I have never found and have tried all, as I have been sick for ten years. Publish this.

J. P. SMYTHE, San Jose, Cal.

When you are offered a substitute ask if it is Joy's for the Jaded. Don't be blinded to your health's interest.

JOY VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA. ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE EDWIN W. JOY CO. 269 Stevenson Street, San Francisco, Cal.

COAL.

Bristol Nut Coal.

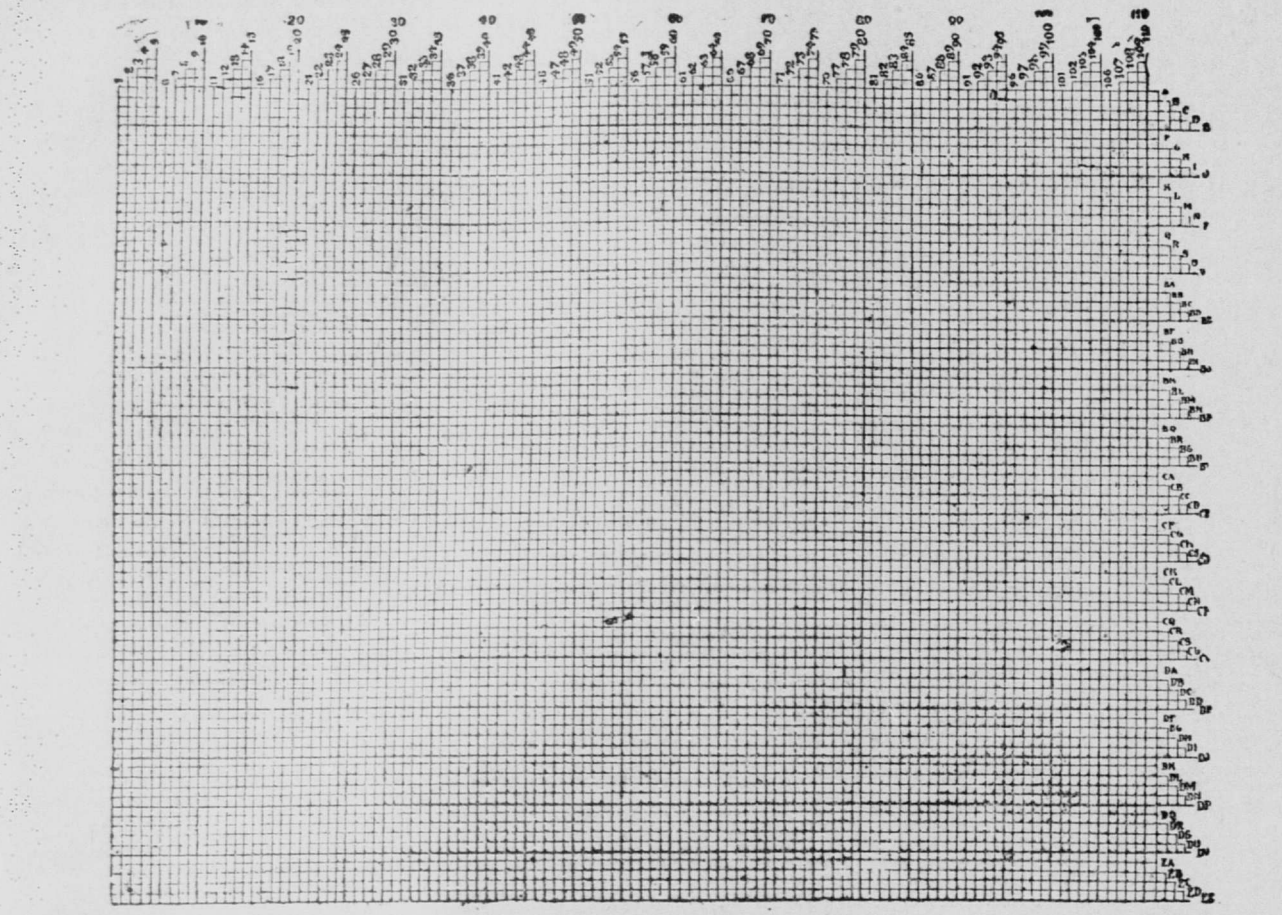
An Ideal Coal for Summer Use. NO SOOT AND BUT LITTLE ASH. \$5.50 PER TON, delivered at home. \$5 per ton.

W. G. STAFFORD & CO., 217 East St., Bet. Folsom and Howard. Telephone (main) 485.

A LADIES' GRILL ROOM

Has been established in the Palace Hotel

ON ACCOUNT OF REPEATED DEMANDS made on the management, it takes the place of the restaurant and direct entrance from Market St. Ladies shopping will find this a most desirable place to lunch. Prompt service and moderate charges, such as have given the gentleman's Grillroom an international reputation, will prevail in this new department.



THE CHECKERBOARD ON WHICH THE PICTURES ARE DRAWN AND REPRODUCED.

efficient the process itself may be, it takes some little time for even an artist to grasp the apparently meaningless ciphers which come over the wire to him.

With his completed drawing before him the artist who produced the original drawing marked down on paper the location of every line, identifying the positions by means of the letters which mark the horizontal lines and the numbers by which the vertical lines are designated.

When finished a curious combination of numbers and figures, apparently with no meaning, was ready to send over the wire to the men who were waiting in the CALL office to receive and to put it into tangible shape. Paper ruled as the paper on which was the original drawing was made was prepared for the purpose, there being upon its surface 110 vertical and 85 horizontal lines.

The message when received looked something like the following:

DE 93 D E 100 DH100 D191 DJ91 DJ24 YHalf DG12 Zhalf DF4 CS4 Break CQ2 Zhalf CV18 CV90 Zhalf CR102 Break ON2 Zhalf CS18 CS35 Break CS75 CS90 Zhalf CP102 Break CH2 Zhalf CL17 CL36 Break CL73 CL92 Zhalf CI102 Zhalf CG96 Break CG92.

Its interpretation was a matter of some little time owing to the inexperience of the artist, but the result shows that practice in translating the symbols into lines is the only thing lacking to make the process a complete success. Mechanically, however, it is quite simple.

CS 75, for instance, means, as it immediately follows the word "break," that the pencil must be placed on the intersection of the seventy-fifth vertical and the fifty-eighth horizontal line, prepared to run a line to the next horizontal line, CS 90. This point is on the same horizontal line, but is fifteen squares over to the right. The next point designated is CP 102, meaning three squares above and twelve squares farther to the right, but the intervening symbol, Y half, means that the line shall curve one-half a square upward in its course. The word "break" then occurring again, shows that this particular line has been completed. The artist receiving the drawing may not know what purpose the line forms in the completed picture. From its shape, course, a straight line finished with an upward curve, it may mean anything at all, but, be that as it may, it will, if the telegram be carefully and accurately sent and received, drop into its proper place and bring light out of the picture some material feature.

In the same manner other lines are marked out, each without reference to what has gone before or what is to come, until the outlines of the picture begin to appear.

Now the work progresses much more rapidly and becomes less mechanical, for then the eye and hand may come to assist the little squares and the jumble of letters and figures. That is the way the picture comes over the wire. It is a description in a language of its own, but he who can catch its meaning and bring light out of darkness, faces and figures from the busy click of the telegraph key.

It comes quickly and without a halt, and within half an hour from the time the figures in the picture in Los Angeles grew under the hand of the artist down there, they were just beginning to peep forth from the half finished drawing in the CALL Office, hundreds of miles away.

THEIR SESSION IS OVER.

Close of the Convention of the Carriers' Association.

The International Association of Car Accountants held the first sitting of their twentieth annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the Maple Hall of the Palace Hotel. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James Osborne; superintendent of car service of the Canadian Pacific, Montreal; vice president, William McKay; car accountant of the Southern Pacific

Monte early to-morrow morning and will arrive at San Jose at 9 o'clock. The citizens of San Jose have arranged to give them a ride through the city and surrounding country in open carriages. The visitors will be guests of the Half-Holiday Club on an excursion around the bay during the afternoon. At Sausalito they will be entertained by the Pacific Yacht Club. Saturday will be devoted to an inspection of the exhibit of the State Board of Trade and a drive to the Park and Cliff. At 2 p. m. the visitors will leave for Portland. William McKay, car accountant of the Southern Pacific Company, will accompany the visitors as far as Portland.

Wherever there are asphalt-paved streets it is great fun for children on roller skates to tag on to vehicles and be drawn along. Drivers rarely resent this and the children follow to all sorts of vehicles. In Eighth avenue of Sunday three children were strung out in a little procession, one bac

Ulm with his baggage, and paid him little attentions which the sick man appreciated. They chatted pleasantly while crossing the bay on the ferry-boat and by the time the Baldwin Hotel was reached Pierce had so wormed himself into the good graces of the man that he received a pressing invitation to call on the following day. He did so and it was then he got Ulm's money. He produced a check for \$3000, which he said his father had just handed him, and as it was after banking hours he would esteem it a great favor if Ulm would advance him the amount of so and hold it as security until the following day.

Ulm fell gracefully into the trap. He advanced \$1500 on the check as a mere accommodation, so he subsequently explained, to the man who had taken such a deep interest in him and treated him with such kindness because of his helpless condition.

When Pierce did not return to redeem the check Ulm became alarmed, and finally reported the matter to the police, with the result that the bunko sharp was arrested and charged with grand larceny and vagrancy. The prisoner was arraigned in Judge Lowe's court, and bonds were fixed at \$3000. But the bonds submitted to the Judge were worthless, and were rejected.

On the evening of February 4, in Jack McNamara's saloon, at 117 City Hall square, Judge Campbell wrote out an order releasing Pierce on bonds furnished by Thomas Barry and James Lenehan. The bonds were for \$3000 in the grand-larceny case and \$300 on the vagrancy charge. They were subsequently found to be worthless. It is charged that Judge Campbell knew them to be spurious when he accepted them.

District Attorney Barnes will furnish Judge Campbell with a copy of the complaint which recites the above facts, and he will be allowed ten days to answer. If the charges are sustained before the court he will be forced to vacate his office.

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